ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	4th Feb,
M.L. SHANNON	4382	F. Cole	11th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Longbourne	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th "
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	4th Mar.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4382	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	O. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4382	F. Cole	27th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
IMPERATOR	.....	4,139	1st April 1899.
* BERENICE	C. Androvich	2,818	15th April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

* SALOON passage Rs. 375.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 609	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Rellen	4,351	15th Feb, 1899.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,353	7th March 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Milia	5,985	7th April 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,050	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 5 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	1st March, 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 24, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 noon.
INDUS	6,000	Chevalier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,292	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,355	X	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,355	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	5,357	Flandin	4th July 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th Feb., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to
O. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND viâ JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HA[illegible]K giving details of Fares, &c., and [illegible]y all Lines sent FREE on application.
[illegible]RS met on arrival.
[illegible]hipped and cleared and Insurance [illegible]ring all risks.
[illegible]cleared or shipped.
[illegible]NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS [illegible]REIGNS at current rates.
Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd February, 1899, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.
FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.
S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 7th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 9th February, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)
FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.
S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 23rd February, 1899.
FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.
S.S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 16th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 9th February.
FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.
S.S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 4th February.
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.
PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 2nd February, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
PASSENGERS for BRINDISI and VENICE to land at Suez or Port Said and proceed at their expense to Alexandria and resume under their original ticket by the Company's other fortnightly steamers.

	Tons.	Sailing
"SINGAPORE" ..Capt. E. Pizzarello ..	5,000	2nd March, 1899.

RATES TO NAPLES, GENOA, BRINDISI, OR VENICE.
1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.
RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS.
1ST CLASS.—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750. six months, Rs. 900, nine months, Rs. 925, and twelve months Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on application.
S.S. "BISAGNO" sailing from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 28th February, 1899.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to
F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.
A STEAMER for Singapore and Australia due to leave about 28th February.
For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th January, 1899. Agents.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SETOS	1,746	Jacob	17th Feb.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.
This Line also issue first, second, third-class and cck through tickets to—
EAST LONDON, MADEIRA, DELAGOA BAY and CAPE TOWN SOUTHAMPTON
in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.
For rates and particulars apply to
F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 23rd Jan., 1899.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
27, APOLLO STREET.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES the BOMBAY DAILY Papers for perusal in the Morning and Noon at Moderate Monthly Subscription. Also Home-Papers and Magazines.
Mofussil Residents can also be supplied with the Papers ⅓ when available.
For Terms apply to
VINCENT & Co.,
Agents.

CLARETS
SHIPPED BY
P. DUBOIS & CO., BORDEAUX.

THE Wines offered by this Company are of guaranteed excellence. They are chosen with an especial view to their use in this Country and are consequently to be relied on as sound and genuine Wines.

		Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
COTES ST. EULALIE	per doz.	11 0	6 0	12 4	6 12
ST. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body, in great demand"	"	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
BORDEAUX, "a favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux"	"	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
PETIT MEDOC, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour"	"	15 0	8 4	16 12	9 4
SUPERIOR MEDOC, "full-bodied, of high character and flavour"	"	18 0	10 0	20 0	11 4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour"	"	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 12
GRAVES (White Bordeaux)	"	20 8	12 8	23 0	14 0
CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet"	"	34 0	20 8	38 0	23 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX, "exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet"	"	41 8	23 0	46 8	26 0

CLARET IN WOOD.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
TREACHER & CO., LD,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

STORES
AND
GROCERIES
ROYAN'S A LA BORDELAISE
DO. A LA VATEL
Truffles, Morceaux, pieces for cooking purpose.
Jams, manufactured from choice fruits grown on the Himalayas.
ALL KINDS OF FRENCH STORES.
ITALIAN HAZEL NUTS..... As. 12 per lb.
Do Chestnuts..... As. 8 per lb.
SUPERIOR MARSEILLES SALAD OIL. This Olive Oil is guaranteed the best, pure and without mixture.
FELICE CORNAGLIA,
83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY. EAST STREET, POONA.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!
ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana
SPECIALITIES.

			Rs. as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14 0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia	" 50	"	15 0
Dainties Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10 0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	12 8

MANILA CIGARS
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY,

				Cash, Rs. a.
These can be recommended as good smokes:—				
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings			per box	11 0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	" 9 0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	" 7 8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	" 7 0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	" 5 0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	" 3 0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	" 7 0
Nuevo Habano Especial	do.	100		" 6 0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		" 6 8
Habano 2A	do.	100		" 4 8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		" 6 8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

STUDENTS'
DISSECTING CASES
Containing three Scalpels, Scissors, Forceps, Chain Hooks, and Blow-pipe.
In neat Mahogany Case. Rs. 10.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TO VICTIMS OF DYSPEPSIA & INDIGESTION.
THE EVIL CONSEQUENCES of these distressing complaints are familiar in every grade of Society, and many an otherwise healthy person becomes a martyr to them for want of a Reliable Remedy.
PROMPT CURE is usually effected in mild and recent cases by a few doses of
KEMP'S PAPARIDINE,
which also gives relief to those whose sufferings have extended over many years, and who have almost abandoned hope of a cure. The Company possess many most remarkable testimonials to the efficacy of this Remedy.
Price Rs. 2 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.
NOTICE.
THE following SALES by PUBLIC AUCTION, for the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1899, will be held at the Office of and before the Huzur Deputy Collector of Kolaba on the February, 1899, at 12 noon.
1. FERRY-FARMS in the Kolaba Collectorate.
2. RIGHT of COLLECTING ROAD-TOLLS in the Kolaba Collectorate.
3. RIGHT of REMOVING Earth, Sand, and Stone and Pearl Shells from the Creeks in the Pen and Panvel Talukas of the Kolaba Collectorate.
For further particulars application should be made to the undersigned,
N. C. THANEDAR,
Huzur Deputy Collector, Kolaba
16th January, 1899.

IN EVERY CASE OF NERVOUS PROSTRATION
KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR
Is the best and most reliable remedy, restoring all nervous waste and acting immediately
AS A HARMLESS STIMULANT AND POWERFUL TONIC.
Invaluable for Busy Men, Hard Workers, Convalescents and others,
This remedy has no equal, and will often Prevent a Breakdown in Health and afford thorough restoration.
Rs. 3 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.
REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and punctuality and at [illegible] Rates, [illegible] Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PRISMATIC BINOCULAR GLASSES.
GOERZ-TRIEDER-BINOCULARS
WONDERFUL EFFECTIVENESS OF THE NEW GLASSES.
EVEN as abstrusity was the delight of the olden time alchemist, so is utilitarianism the creed of the latter-day scientist, whose every effort in the field of research is made with the object of bringing into the ken of the outer world some new truth, some item of knowledge worth applying to the practical requirements of everyday life. Among the most useful of these applications of science that have recently come to the front are the prismatic Binocular Glasses that have recently been invented in Germany, and which transcend any of the Old-Fashioned Glasses almost as far as the great Yerkes Telescope excels the monster Glass that Lord Rosse built when he pioneered the field in giant lenses. Of course it is understood that the primary object of any Telescope combination is to obtain a clear image of objects, and at the same time to magnify the image so formed sufficiently to enable its details to be observed without effort. A good telescope or field glass capable of producing a distinct image should therefore possess a large and well-illuminated field and suitable magnifying power. These necessary conditions are fulfilled in an eminent degree by the Goerz-Trieder-Binoculars introduced into India by Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ltd., Bombay. They are the result of long and exhaustive calculations and experiments, and their optical and mechanical perfection and great portability will commend them to everyone whose profession, business or pastime necessitates the frequent use of a really good bincoular glass.
MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CRYSTALLISED FRUITS.

		Rs. a.			Rs. a.
Ginger in tins	per tin	1 4			
Mixed Fruits, in bottles	per bot.	1 9			
Pears, White	per lb.	1 4	Cherries	per lb.	1 2
Pears, Pink	"	1 4	Mirabelles	"	1 6
Ginger Cubes	"	1 3	Apricots	"	2 0
Greengages	"	1 4	Chinois, Green	"	1 3
Peaches	"	1 3	Chinois, Golden	"	1 3
Pineapples	"	1 8	Raspberries	"	1 8

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.
ESTABLISHED OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND
OF INDIAN CIGARS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO. LD.,
MADRAS. LONDON.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!
Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.
F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zoroas Masjid, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE STANDARD WORKS ON
WHIST, BRIDGE, AND PIQUET.
THE LAWS AND PRINCIPLES OF WHIST.
By "CAVENDISH." Twenty-Third Edition, Rs. 3-12
THE LAWS OF BRIDGE.
Adopted by the "Portland" and "Turf" Clubs. With a Guide to the Game by "Bias" and How to Play Bridge, by "Badsworth." Fifth Edition, Rs. 1-11.
Pocket Guide to Bridge. As. 6.
THE LAWS OF PIQUET.
With a Treatise on the Game by "Cavendish." Ninth Edition, Rs. 3-12.
HOYLE'S GAMES MODERNIZED.
Edited by Professor HOFFMANN. With Diagrams. Rs. 1-8.
All Fours—Baccarat—Bezique—Blind Hookey—Cribbage—Ecarte—Euchre—Loo—Napoleon—Piquet—Poker—Pope Joan—Solo Whist—Vingt-Un—Whist—Bridge—Backgammon—Bagatelle—Billiards—Chess—Draughts—Pool—Snooker Pool—Roulette.
"POKER STORIES."
As told by Statesmen, Soldiers, Lawyers, Commercial Travellers, Bankers, Actors, Editors, Millionaires, Members of the Ananias Club and the Talent, Embracing the most Remarkable Games 1845-1898. Collected and Edited by John F. B. Lillard. Rs. 1-8.

CHATRE'S
NEW INDIAN CIRCUS.
GRAND SENSATIONAL PERFORMANCES,
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY;
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, the 3rd FEBRUARY,
Performance to Commence at 9 p.m. precisely.
SELECT PROGRAMME.
Almost all performing animals will be brought out.
PRESENTATION OF GOLD MEDALS TO
PROF. K. V. CHATRE,
and other performers
By the Public of Bombay.
Admission—Rs. 25, 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1.
Seats may be reserved at the Tent from 8 a.m., on the day of performance.
N. B.—Gentlemen desirous of subscribing to the "Medal Fund" are requested to send their subscriptions to—
GOVARDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Esq., No. 67, Apollo Street (Marker's Buildings).
JIJEEBHOY M. MERVANJEE JIJEEBHOY, Esq., No. 23, Church Gate Street,
DR. BHALCHANDRA BHATAVADEKAR, Girgaum,

NEW PICTURES
AND
PICTURE FRAMES
OF THE
LATEST DESIGNS.
The Oldest House in Bombay.
Stands Unrivalled for 20 Years
AS
PICTURE-FRAME MAKERS
AND
DEALERS
in High Class Works of Art.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.
(BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY),
PRINT-SELLERS
AND
FRAME-MAKERS TO
H. E. LORD SANDHURST,
ESPLANADE ROAD
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE.
DR. K. B. SHROFF will be in attendance at the Charney Road Plague Office, between the hours of 4 and 5 P.M. daily, except SUNDAYS, for INOCULATION of all persons wishing to avail themselves of PROFESSOR HAFFKINE'S treatment against PLAGUE.
By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality.
Public Health Department, Bombay, 1st February, 1899.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.
TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of a BELT DRIVEN LOG SAW FRAME to take in Logs 24 inches diameter by 20 feet long, and a "wheel wright" machine, at the Municipal Workshops.
Forms of Tender and Specifications can be obtained from the office of the Undersigned on payment of five rupees.
Tenders which should be forwarded in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for Wood-working Machinery" will be received in the office of the Chief Accountant up to 2 P.M. on April 13th 1899.
The successful Tenderer will have to execute a stamped contract and pay a deposit equal to 10 per cent. on the value of the contract.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN,
F. R. I. B. A., M. INST. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 27th January, 1899.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES, and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajl Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.
Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

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TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Gola Wady, near Pydhonie, the stock in trade of Messrs. Dharamdas Sevakdal and Co. consisting of German Silver utensils and ornaments shop furniture, etc.
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On SUNDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Furniture Bazar, near the Crawford Market, the stock in trade of the late Khoja Mooljee Rowjee consisting of almeras, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, marble table and teapoys, chairs, sofas, camp, dressing and washhand tables, iron and wooden bedsteads, cabinets, &c.
The above is now on view.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—
The property of a gentleman, consisting of glassware, crockery, plated ware, Japanese and China wall plates, vases and table ornaments, curtains, copper utensils, bamboo furniture, large writing table with pigeon-hole, marble top washhand table, English chest of drawer, Rippingale's patent kerosine oil stove, dinner waggons, large Indian carpet, art pictures and oilpaintings, mahogany square piano by Rose and Co., in excellent order, etc.
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AT 2 P.M.,
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1 brand new victoria with lamps.
1 strong-built circular glass brougham.
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1 second-hand vis-a-vis.
1 light dog-cart in good order.
The property of a deceased Gentleman—
1 English mail phaeton by Silk and Son.
1 English single seated brougham by Collins.
1 English buggy by Silk and Son.
1 set rich plated double harness.
1 strong built victoria in good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.
On THURSDAY, the 9th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Markur Building, near the Share Bazaar, Apollo Street, Fort, the very valuable and new designed best French-polished teak and blackwood household furniture executed by Madrasi carpenters, consisting of drawing room suites, sofas and chairs, cabinets chiffoniers, easy and light chairs, dressing and wash hand tables to match, single and double mirror door almyras, wardrobes, clothes press, bedstead revolving and plain topped writing tables, bedroom sofas, square piano by, Richard Lipp, etc.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.
SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT VANKA MOHOLLA, OR STREET, NEAR COLBHAT ROAD.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of February, 1899, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Ishwantrao Keshavrao, the following property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage dated the 1st day of December, 1897:—
All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 127 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax, old No. 225, new No. 1722, old survey No. 226, and new survey No. 3174, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 3213, and street No. 23, and all which premises are situate, at and on the west side of Vanka Moholla or Street, near Colbhat Road, at Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the said Vanka Moholla or Street, on or towards the west and south by the property of Nowrojee Rustomjee, and on or towards the north by the property of Byramjee Cursetjee Dosal and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Khardidjee H. Elaoff, Attorney to the mortgagee, at his office, No. 13, Horaby Road, or to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.
AUCTION SALE OF WATERPROOF UMBRELLAS.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th inst, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Messrs. A. C. Pallonjee and Co., the following cases of umbrellas:—
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A C 121 P Co 500—2 and 3 cases, each 20 dozen 21 and 23 in., 10 rib waterproof umbrellas.
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TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4TH inst. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c,
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1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 second-hand strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
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1 set of bleak brass mounted harness.
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1 brand new beautiful "Pierce" cycle, complete with all accessories.
AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.
Under instructions from the Executor and Executrix of the late Mrs. Catherine Hirsch, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, gold and diamond jewellery, consisting of a pocket, bracelets, gold lockets set with diamond, diamond star, John Jones' gold watch with chain and charms, emerald and diamond earrings, gold gipsy wedding and sapphire rings, gold brooch, gold earrings, gold and silver coins, metal watches, &c, &c.
The above will be on view from Monday next.
Under instructions from the executors of the estate late Mrs. Catherine Hirsch, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon, near Bhandarwada reservoir on SUNDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., the very handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, iron single and double bedsteads, rich glass crockery and plated ware, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps Persian and Brussels carpets, China and Japanese pases, one large size American safe, one sweet-toned cottage piano by Schiedmayer & Soehne, &c, &c.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
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Bombay, 3rd February, 1899.

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Also by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Custoorchand Mohunchand alias Vania, and insolvent, consisting cut pieces of coloured and white cotton and woollen cloth, chintz, creasmes, stripped and check cloth, cashmere, drill gauze, cupboards, empty mehta box etc.
Also on the same day, the property of a deceased medical man, consisting medicine bottles, ointment pots, medical books pocket case, syringes, speculum, mortar, scale, cupboards, screen, cot, table, chairs, sofa, &c.
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NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.
BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS.

THE FOLLOWING dates have been FIXED :—

SATURDAY	4th	February	1899.
Do	4th	March	do
Do	11th	do	do
Do	18th	do	do
Do	25th	do	do

The BOMBAY RACES will take place on SATURDAY 18th, WEDNESDAY, 22nd and SATURDAY, 25th February, 1899.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1898.

BHAVNAGAR HARBOUR.
AND
PORT ALBERT VICTOR WORKS.

TENDERS will be received up to the 20th February 1899, for the SUPPLY of four hundred and fifty tons of DESHARGHAR BENGAL COAL to be delivered at the Port of Bhavnagar, and fifty tons at Port Albert Victor direct, on or before the 15th of April 1899.

The Tenders should be addressed to the State Engineer, Bhavnagar, and should specify the proposed date of delivery.

F. PROCTER SIMS,
Port Albert Victor, 24th Jan. 1899.

NOTICE.
BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY,
INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.

THE Agent and Chief Engineer B. and N. W. Railway, Gorakhpur, is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS up to the 28th February, 1899, for the SUPPLY of CASTOR and AXLE OILS from 1st April, 1899, to 31st March 1900.

Form of Tender at Rs. 2 each, giving full particulars, can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

HARRY P. DICK,
Storekeeper, B. and N. W. Railway,
Samastipur, 18th January, 1899.

NOTICE is hereby given that MANECKJI EDULJI CONTRACTOR, has contracted TO SELL to our client the undermentioned property which he has recently agreed to purchase from BABAJI CASSINATH. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 101, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Bombay without the Fort in the R gistration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1734 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 182, 181, 184, New No. 12706, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 2985 andBounded on the East by the property of Gopaldas Mahdhavdas, on the West by the ground of Karim Hirjee, on the North by the property of the late Nuserwanji Maneckji Petit and on the South by the Grant Road, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under ward Nos. 2348—19 and street No. 271 (1) and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Babaji Cassinath.—Dated this 26th day of January, 1899.

PESTANJEE, RUSTIM & KOLA,
Purchasers's Attorneys.

BENGAL-NAPGUR RAILWAY.
OPENING OF BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY FOR GOODS TRAFFIC TO CALCUTTA VIA KOLA AND TO CUTTACK AND EAST COAST RAILWAY VIA BARANG.

THE BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY, EXTENSIONS to Calcutta via Kola and to Cuttack and Southern India are now opened for the carriage of all classes of goods.

The opening of these extensions makes a junction at Barang with the East Coast Railway and connects Orissa, Madras and Calcutta with the Central Provinces and the N. W. Provinces, and Berar by a direct Railway route, cheaper and shorter than has hitherto existed.

The following are the new routes offered to the carriage of goods :—

From Orissa via Khargpur and Sini, to Kutni and via to the N. W. Provinces.
From Orissa via Khargpur and Sini, to Nagpur and via and the Western side of India.
From Orissa to Calcutta via Kola.
From all Stations on the East Coast Railway to any Station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and to Kutni and vis and Nagpur and vis.
From all Stations on the East Coast Railway to Calcutta via Kola.
From Madras and Stations on the Madras Railway and connected lines to Calcutta via Kola and all Stations on the Bengal Nagpur Railway land vis.

The opening for passenger Traffic will take place some time in February, the date of which will be duly notified.

For further information apply to Traffic Manager, Nagpore, District Traffic Superintendents, Nagpur, Bilaspur, Chikarkharora and Kharagpur, all Station Masters, B. N. Railway and Messrs. Hoare Miller and Co., Calcutta.

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Nagpur, 21st January, 1899.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 5h. 54m. High water, 2-59m., 4-5s. Low water, 9-22m., 9-18s.
First Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Justices' election of a Municipal Councillor, Municipal office.
Arrival of the troop ship Nubia.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club regatta.
Textile Fancy Dress Ball, Town Hall.
Chatre's New Indian Circus, Esplanade.

The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening.

FIRE AT WALKESHWAR ROAD.—A fire broke out yesterday morning at half past 2 o'clock in the house occupied by a Dhobie at Walkeshwar Road, causing damage to the extent of Rs. 100. The fire was put out by the occupants and the neighbours. The fire originated by a spark from a box-iron falling on some clothes. The fire brigade were not informed.

A GIRL SERIOUSLY BURNT.—Gheetee, a Hindu girl, aged ten years, residing with her parents at De Souza Street, was on Wednesday last removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from burns on the left side of her body and was detained for treatment. The girl it appears, was carrying a lighted kerosine oil lamp in her hand, which accidentally set fire to her clothes, burning her as above stated.

SUICIDE OF A FEVER-STRICKEN MAN.—A Coroner's inquiry was held yesterday at Chinchpoogly Road on view of the body of Bala Bhicoo, a mill-hand, aged twenty-five years. Deceased resided with his wife and his uncle at Chinchpoogly. He had been suffering from fever for the last seven days. The fever continued unabated, and during the last three days the man was delirious. On Wednesday night he was found missing from his bed and the door of the room, which had been fastened before going to bed, was open. A search was made for the deceased by his wife and uncle, but in vain, and about 1 o'clock on the following morning the police were informed. The police dragged the well and recovered the body in about half an hour after, life being then extinct. The jury brought in a verdict of suicide.

A JAIL-BIRD.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Khundoo Rama, an old offender, was charged by Inspector O'Keeffe, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of a brass pot and a copper pot, of the collective value of Rs. 1-12, belonging to Tuckee, a Hindu woman. Complainant resides at Cammatipoora. On Tuesday afternoon she was engaged in cooking, when accused entered the room and was seen by the complainant's sister, walking off with the pots. The woman raised an alarm, and the thief was arrested at the corner of the street. He threw away the pots which were picked up by a Hindu. The accused who had already seen the Jail five times, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour.

FATALLY BURNT WHILE COOKING.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Anundee, a Hindu woman, aged twenty years. Deceased was the wife of a goldsmith, and resided with her husband at 5th lane, Khetwady. On Friday evening last she was engaged in cooking, when one end of her outer garment accidentally caught fire, and in a moment she was enveloped in flames. A neighbour came up and extinguished the fire by pouring water over it. But this assistance came too late; the woman had been burnt extensively all over her body. When her husband returned home from work he removed Anundee to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she grew worse, and died on Wednesday. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

CHATRES INDIAN CIRCUS.—His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, gives this evening his patronage to this new Indian Circus, under the management of Professor Chatre, in the spacious tent erected on the verge of the Cruickshank Road. During this week Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy Bart, and a party from Mazagon Castle, attended an excellent performance on Tuesday evening; and last night Brigadier General Ventris and a crowded house patronised the Circus. To-night a select programme will be presented, when all the artists will exhibit their equestrian skill, as well as their proficiency in athletics wire dancing, &c., and the performing animals lions tigers, elephants bears, dogs, will be brought out in the arena, and will be put to various wonderful tricks showing the capacity of the trainer in a remarkable manner. To-night's entertainments will be wound up by the presentation of gold medals to professor K V Chatre and to the members of his company.

PENALTY FOR RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Abdul Cadur, a Mahomedan cart-driver, was charged with driving his cart in a manner so rash and negligent as to cause injury to a Hindu girl named Ganga, aged ten years. The girl resides with her parents at Cammatipoora. On the afternoon of the 17th ultimo, she was walking along the Northbrook Street, when she accidentally dropped a pice and as the stooped down to pick it up, the cart driven by the accused came up. In a moment she was knocked down, and one of the wheels passed over her left leg, fracturing the bone. Immediately after the accident, it was alleged, the accused urged on his bullocks and drove away. The girl's cry brought some men on the spot, who pursued the cart and stopped it after it had gone, some distance. The police appeared on the scene, and took the driver in custody. The girl was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she was detained for treatment. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20. The Magistrate ordered the whole amount of the fine to be paid to the girl's father as compensation for the injury sustained by his daughter.

OBITUARY.—We regret to announce the death by plague, on last Tuesday, of Mr. Ganpatrao Vishwanath Jayakar, of the Bank of Bombay at the age of 30. Though a man of moderate means, he devoted all his spare time in doing good to the community to which he had the honour to belong. He was one of the founders of the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj (a popular literary institution in the Prabhu Community) which has got nearly 300 members on its roll. The lectures, which he delivered and the essays which he read in Marathi and English in the institution were always heard with wrapt attention by its members. He was a Maratha poet and orator and occasionally contributed interesting and instructive articles to the native journals. He wished to enrich Marathi literature with biographies of eminent men, and with this object in view started a Marathi Magazine entitled the "Charitra Mala" but owing to pecuniary circumstances he had to discontinue the magazine after having published some six biographies, out of which Mr. Gapatrao wrote the lives of the late the Hon. Mr. V. N. Mandlik, Sir T Madhowrao and the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas. His Marathi novel enstitled the "Satyacha Jaya athavi Mattiche Bhagya" was highly spoken of by the Reporter on Native Publications in his annual report. Apart from his literary abilities he was most amiable, unassuming and kind hearted.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW.

To be held in conjunction with the Horse Show on the second day, Tuesday, 21st February.

Class 1, Best Smooth-coated Fox-Terrier. Class 2, Best Rough-coated Terrier. Class 3, Best Bull-Terrier. Class 4, Best Greyhound. Class 5, Best Ball-Dog. Class 6, Best Dachshund. Class 7, Best Pug, Lap or Toy. Class 8, Best Spaniel or Retriever. Class 9, Best Dog, of mixed classes not entered in classes 1 to 8 Championship Prizes. Class 10, for the best Dog in the show. Class 11, for the best Puppy in the show under 12 months. Class 12, for the ugliest Dog in the Show.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 3.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY and the Hon'ble Mr Justice TYEBJEE.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

980—Smetham B and N—Meherbai and another vs Maneckba and another—Ardeshir H and D.
971—Captain and V, for pauper—Utamram Ichharam vs Randgidam Tribowandas—Smetham B and N.
977—Smetham B and N—Navarbai widow vs Ratanjee Jamsetjee Dubash and others—Pestonjee R and K.
983—Ardeshir H and D—Mamoobai vs Motivahoo—Thakurdas D and C

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

705,98—Smetham B and Noble—Forbes, Forbes and Co 1A vs Hajee Vana Anna Shaik Oosmanalli Abdul Kadur and others—Framjee and D
551,98—Smetham B and Noble—Elizabeth Watkins vs William Watkins—Roughton and B
439-98—Hiralal M and M—Ravchand Ramchand vs Kaikhushroo Nowrojee Karani and another—Pestanjee S and K.
14,98—Hiralal M and M—Adhebai alias Ladkibai vs Champabai and others
371,97—Framjee and D—Hajee Ismail Hajee Dada and another vs Hasham Hajee Mahomed—In person
241,97—Framji and D—Haji Mahomed Haji Doda and another vs Hasham Haji Mahomed—In person
77,97—Dikshit and D—For Pauper—Sitaram Kilkarni vs Yeminabai and others—Sorabji and J
73,97—Dikshit and D—Sitaram Atma Kulkarni vs Yemunabai and others—Sorabji and J.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russel presided at the first Criminal Sessions of the High Court at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

SERVICE ON THE JURY.

Mr. Anderson applied to exempt Mr. Herbert Cheetham an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., from service on the Common jury on the ground that he was the only person in charge of a particular department, the business of which would come to a stand-still in his absence. The learned counsel said it was only a temporary application.

His lordship said he could not exempt him altogether, but would see if he could be exempted when he was called upon to serve.

Mr. Macpherson applied for the exemption from service on the Common Jury of a spinning master in a mill, without naming either him or the mill the workmen of which were on strike on Wednesday. His lordship granted the exemption as a special case.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS.

Roshan Mahomed Haji Abdul Barri, a Mahomedan police officer, was charged in that, on the 11th November last, he committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of one Pandu Vithu by kicking him on the body with the knowledge that such act was likely to cause his death. Also with voluntarily causing grievous hurt for the purpose of constraining him to restore or cause the restoration of certain property, of a silver Kargota, the property of one Subar Maruli. William Jolliffe, the second accused in the case was charged with having, on the 11th November last, knowing or having reason to believe that Roshan Mahomed had committed an offence, caused evidence of the offence to disappear by procuring the disappearance of the body with the intention, of screening accused No. 1 from legal punishment No. 2 was also charged, as a police officer, with omitting to apprehend No. 1. Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Davar appeared for No. 2.

No. 2, in answer to the Clerk of the Crown, stated that he wished to be tried by a jury the majority of whom were Europeans, No. 1 said he had no objection to be tried by such a jury.

Mr. Davar said Mr. Inverarity, who was engaged for No. 1 was not present, having been under a wrong impression that his lordship would sit in Chambers till 11 o'clock.

His lordship said the notice he had given was to the effect that he would sit in Chamber till 11 o'clock from Friday.

Mr. Anderson applied to have a slight addition made to the charge against No. 2.

Mr. Davar objected to the alteration being made at this stage.

His lordship said he would allow the alteration to be made, and remarked that he thought this was a proper case for a special jury.

The undermentioned gentlemen were after several challenges, called to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. I. M. Shields, Foreman.

Mr. Oliver Chalk.	Mr. Bomonji D. Petit.
Mr. V. C. French.	Mr. E. Comber.
Mr. H. Gill.	Mr. N. N. Mank.
Mr. F. W. Stevens.	Mr. Ardesir D. Bolton.

Mr. Davar said he understood Mr. Inverarity was coming at 11 o'clock to defend accused No. 1.

His Lordship told the gentlemen of the jury they were at liberty to go away for half an hour and return at 11 o'clock. Meanwhile he would dispose of some Chambers business.

The court then rose.

On the court sitting again at 11 o'clock, Mr. Inverarity being present. Mr. Anderson briefly addressed the jury. He said both the offences sprung out of a fraud alleged to have been committed by one Pandu Vithu, some time previously to the 11th November last. On that day No. 1 was jemadar at the Bazar Gate police station, No. 2, his superior officer, being the police inspector at the station. The superintendent of the Fort division, Mr. Holdway, kept No. 1 employed on work at the head office opposite the Crawford Market till 10 o'clock in the morning, as he had some knowledge of English; and from 10 o'clock No. 1 was employed at the Bazar Gate Station as the recorder of plague deaths. No 2 was inspector in charge of the station and lived on the first floor. There were certain facts in the case, said the learned counsel, which would satisfy the jury of their truthfulness; and when they knew the facts, they would be of opinion that the case was one which should be tried by the best jury that could be got. The incontestible facts of the case were these. Pandu Vithu, who was anything but a reputable character, walked alive into the Bazar Gate station on the morning of the 11th November, and met with his death there in a short time. He was a man who, with other disreputable persons, hung about the docks. Pandu and his comrades came across a boatman, a simple sailor, whom they were said to have defrauded of a silver ornament called a kargota, by inducing him to exchange it for a gold bangle which was in their possession. The boatman afterwards found that he had been cheated, and he came across Pandu and his companions on the morning of the 11th November last; and on a complaint which the boatman made, all the persons were taken to the Bazar Gate Station. Pandu was taken to the station a live man—a very material fact in the case, but he was dead soon afterwards. Neither of the accused was at the station at the time the men were taken there, and the latter were kept waiting. Meanwhile, a man went and informed Pandu's wife, or rather his two wives of what had occurred, and they afterwards went to the police station to make enquiries, but could get no information. Only an hour after Pandu entered the station, that is about 11 o'clock, his dead body was sent to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital in a rekda in charge of one Rama, policeman. The dead body was examined there, and was ordered to be sent to the morgue, which it reached about noon that day. Rama, policeman, went back to the police station about 4 p.m., when he received instructions from No. 2 to go and have the body burned. The body was therefore burned that afternoon. It might be said that nobody was to blame for what happened; but said the learned counsel, there was this unfortunate circumstance in the case that the body of Pandu who walked alive into the station was burned that day. The body was sent in a rekda to the Gokuldas Hospital in charge of Rama, policeman. No 2 went to the hospital and spoke to the house Surgeon, Mr. Dias. No. 2 then returned to the Bazar Gate Station and wrote a letter to Ramchandra, the Coroner's clerk, in which he stated that a Hindu man, who had been seen lying ill with fever for seven days in the foot-path at the Stone Bunder, was that morning found lying unconscious in Frere Road, and was sent to the Gokuldas Hospital, but died in the way. With the letter No. 2 sent three witnesses whom he had instructed what to say to Ramchandra, that is to support the story that the dead man had been seen lying ill for seven days in the foot-path at Stone Bunder. Ramchandra wrote to the Coroner in accordance with the above statements; and the Coroner gave permission or the disposal of the body. The Coroner's endorsement was brought to the Bazar Gate Station and was taken as an authority for the disposal of the body. In the exercise of his duty, No. 2 made a report to the Police Commissioner to the effect that a Hindu Ghattee, aged thirty, name unknown, was found lying unconscious near the Frere Road, and was sent to Gokuldas Hospital and died on the way; and that the body was disposed of by order of the Coroner. That was the case as represented by the accused. Now said the learned counsel, what were the real facts? Were they such as were compatible with the innocence of the accused? The real facts were that a police jemadar named Dadoo Meya took Pandu inside the chowkey. The jury would hear that when No. 1 came there, the complaint of the boatman was reported to him; that he slapped Pandu in the face; that No 2 then came upon the scene; and after some conversation with No. 1 went upstairs again. No 1 then made enquiries regarding the Kargota ornament, and was told by Pandu that he knew nothing about it. No. 1 then got up and gave the man a kick with his boot on. Pandu fell down and was dying. No. 1 rushed upstairs to No. 2, who came down and saw the man dead. A rekda was by his order brought to the station, the body was placed in it; and Rama policeman was ordered to take it to the Gokuldas Hospital. Rama would tell the jury that he was ordered to tell the hospital authorities that the body was that of a sick man who was found lying unconscious in the foot-path and was sent to the hospital, as he had no relations. Rama informed the hospital authorities that the man died in the rekda on the way to the hospital. No. 2 was anxious to know how matters went on. He went to the hospital accompanied by No. 1 and made enquiries. When near the hospital he met Rama removing the dead body to the morgue. No. 1 went with the rekda to the morgue, while No. 2 went inside the hospital. On coming back to the police station, he supervised the making up of the false evidence to satisfy the Coroner. He gave instructions to the other policemen to get some witnesses to support the story which was set out in the letter of No. 2 to the Coroner's clerk. This was done for the purpose of concealing the real facts from the Coroner and induce him to grant a warrant for the disposal of the body. The wives of the deceased being unable to get any information regarding their husband, presented on the 14th November a petition to the Commissioner of Police, complaining of the way in which he had been arrested, since which time, they said, no trace of him could be found. On receiving the petition Mr. Vincent called Mr. Holdway and No. 2. They went to the women and Mr. Holdway told No. 2. to make further enquiries. It was a very serious circumstance that during the enquiry neither of the accused told the Police Commissioner that the man had been observed lying ill in the footpath in Frere Road. On the evening of the 16th November, Dadoo Meya, who up to that time had denied all knowledge of the real occurrence, made a statement to Mr Holdway. On that statement, Mr. Vincent caused the other policemen to be produced before him, Rama, Dadoo Meya, Babajee, and another. They were not allowed to communicate with each other; and it was on their statements being taken down that the real truth came out. This was the outline of the facts of the case.

Mr Inverarity said that in order to facilitate the enquiry he would admit that Pandoo Vithu came to the police station and died there. The real question was who caused his death.

Mr Davar said he would admit that his client wrote the letters to the hospital authorities and to the Coroner; but that he did so on information given him by other policeman.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution.

Dadoo Meya was the first witness called, and gave evidence in support of the opening statement.

In cross examination by Mr. Inverarity, witness denied that he and other policemen had got up this case against the accused in order to screen themselves from the consequences of their own act. Witness said he was bound to carry out the orders of his superior officer. When told by a superior to do an improper act, witness would warn him first against it; but if he persisted, witness would consider himself bound to carry the order into effect (A laugh.) In about half or three-quarters of an hour, witness got three false witnesses. He did not pay them four annas each. It is not the custom of the police to offer four annas to each false witness; and if he refused to give evidence, the police did not threaten to get up a false charge against him. Witness never used such a threat to any body. He never paid four annas to any body to induce him to give false evidence.

Have you been dismissed yet from the police force?—No. I have not been dismissed. I am under suspension. I was kept six days under surveillance in the head quarters office. I was told to go to the Police Court daily until my examination took place.

The Court then adjourned till 11 o'clock this (Friday) morning.

ADULTERATION OF GHEE BILL.

THE REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

THE following Second Report of the Select Committee of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on Bill No. III of 1898 (a Bill to make better provision in the City of Bombay and elsewhere for preventing the adulteration of ghee and other articles of human food) and the Bill as amended by the Select Committee were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette* :—

"Second Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. III of 1898 (a Bill to make better provision in the City of Bombay and elsewhere for preventing the adulteration of ghee and other articles of human food).

1. We have carefully considered the Bill which has been referred back to us in accordance with the Resolution of the Legislative Council on 25th January 1899.—2. Having regard to the opinions concerning this Bill, received (since our first report was submitted) from the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation and from a Committee of the Corporation which was specially convened to consider this measure, we would recommend that the following further amendments might be made in the Bill.—

(1) Clause 1, sub-clause 2—
Add the words "in regard to ghee only,"

(2) For paragraph 1 of sub-clause (3) of clause 1 (lines 8 to 13 of clause 1) substitute the following :—

"(3) The Governor in Council may, by notification extend all or any of its provisions, on or after a day not less than one month after the date of such notification,

(a) in the City of Bombay, to any other article or articles of food besides ghee, or

(b) in any municipal district in the Bombay Presidency, to ghee and to any other article or articles of food, either of his own motion or on the recommendation in that behalf of the Corporation of Bombay or of the District Municipality, as the case may be."

3. We have, at the same time, understood that we were at liberty to consider any other useful suggestion concerning this Bill, received since the submission of our first report. We beg, therefore, to recommend the following further amendments :—

(3) To substitute the word "notice" for the word "knowledge" in line 62 of clause 3.

(4) To delete the word "that" in lines 53 and 55 of clause 7.

(5) To delete the word "further" in line 43 of clause 8.

4. Amendments (3) and (4) are merely verbal. Amendment (5) is to meet the legal objection raised by Mr. P. R. Desai, Pleader, District Court, Ratnagiri, in the memorandum, dated 9th December 1898, submitted by him to the Council. We think there is force in the objection that the offence made punishable under the new law (i, e. under section 58 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1873, as proposed to be amended in clause 7 (2) of this Bill) would be almost similar in nature to that mentioned in section 273, Indian Penal Code., and that, therefore, to speak of "further proceedings," under the latter section, against an offender who has been prosecuted under the new law would be to neglect the provisions of section 403 of Criminal Procedure Code. As amended the "Explanation" (at lines 41 of clause 8) will make it clear that proceedings under section 273 of the Penal Code would still be left as "alternative" (though not an additional) remedy against an offender. On the other hand, we think that no sound objection can be raised to the use of the phrase "within the meaning of the said provision of the Indian Penal Code." We understand that the word "meaning," as so used, is legally equivalent not to "definition" but to "intention."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office Returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	10	3	12
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	9	7	30
C Market, Bhoiti Taleo, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	15	3	29
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	8	7	19
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	31	7	51
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	2	0	11
G Mahim and Worli	6	3	17
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	45	69
Total	84	78	232
Total plague deaths to date	33,949	29,457	
Same date, 1898	161	154	301

WARD MEETING.

A meeting of the Khoja Plague Committee was held under the Presidency of the Hon'ble Mr Fazulbhoy Visram C I E. The District Officer Lieut J. W. J. Brackenburry was also present at the meeting. Resolved, (1) that Mr. Habibbhoy Casumbhoy Ahmedbhoy be appointed Joint Honorary Secretary and (2) that a fresh circular be sent round to the members explaining that it was proposed to allot a few houses to each member who will visit them according to his convenience and be responsible for the health of the occupiers thereof.

After the usual vote of thanks to the chairman the proceedings terminated.

INOCULATION.

Up to date 350 persons have been inoculated at the Esplanade Inoculation Station of whom 204 were Parsees 129 Hindoos 7 Mahomedans and 10 Christians.

BANDRA.

There was 1 attack and 1 death from plague reported within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on Thursday.

DAMAUN.

On Tuesday at Lower Damaun, a Soni girl of ten years, died on the main road in Kotheria of plague. Another Soni of 20 years of Kansar Vad also died the same day and owing to the tendency of people to attribute all deaths during an epidemic to plague, this was reported to be a plague death; but on the Plague Commissioner paying a visit to examine the dead body and ascertain the cause of death, he found the man had died of peritonitis.

The total mortality at Lower Damaun during the month of January was 27 being 14 more than that of the last month and 8 more than that of January 1898. The mortality is distributed in Damaun village Kharewadi and Kathreia which contributed respectively 19, 5 and 3, while Kharawad showed a clean bill. The deaths occurred among different castes as follows :—Mochis 4, Mahomedans 3, Kolies 3, Parsees 2, Parbhoosti, Sonies 2, Dooblas 2, Dhads, 2 Christian 1, Ghati 1, Kansara 1, Khatrii, Durji 1, Dhobi 1, and Bhandari 1, of these 9 (all children) died of worms, 7 of old age, 5 from plague, 3 from consumption, 1 from asthma, 1 from dysentery, and 1 from peritonitis.

At Dholar in December last 5 persons were attacked of plague, of whom 2 died and 3 recovered. In January last, 7 persons were attacked, of whom 4 died and 3 escaped. The people of Dholar, all of whom are Mohamedans, yet remain in the open.

THE PILWAI DISTURBANCES IN THE BARODA TERRITORY.

THE CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

As already stated, the case for the prosecution is over, Mr. Mody having addressed the court on behalf of the State, and Mr. F. Pestanji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Ragunathrao Vakil on behalf of the prisoners. There are several important points of law involved in the case. The prosecuting counsel in his address contended that the prisoners were guilty of waging war against H. H. the Gaekwar. Mr. F. Pestanji Taleyarkhan argued that on the facts and evidence the charg of waging war could not be sustained. The offence of waging war under the two codes was the same as that which in the English law was styled "levying of war." To constitute the crime of high treason by levying war one of the essential ingredients was the compassing and designing to put down the authority of the Government. In this case the question for the determination of the court was, not whether a great and serious riot had been committed, but whether the prisoners at the bar had been, by strict legal proof, proved beyond all doubt to have waged war against H. H.'s Government with that treasonable intent which the prosecution would have the court to believe. If what might be a tumult or a riot, however serious this may be, described as waging war then it was only overstraining the sections of the codes and distorting and perverting the facts of this case. Now what was the evidence on this point? What led to these disturbances? It appeared from the evidence that the Baroda Government ordered a re-survey of certain villages in the Vijapur Talika. The Rajputs had been for many years accustomed to a certain system of measurement and they naturally did not look with favour upon a new system which would be disadvantageous to them. It also appeared that some arrests were made and the authorities fearing lest there should be a disturbance sent for the assistance of the military Consequently, the military arrived in Vijapur in April last. Counsel admitted that the Rajputs had dug a trench and erected the barricades. But here an important question arose. Did the Rajputs even for one moment contemplate the seizure of any village or break out into open rebellion or come in conflict with the military? Was it possible or credible that the Rajputs would do all this leaving their helpless wives and children to the danger and fury surrounding them? These measures were taken by them, so as to give them protection against the attack of the military, whom they greatly feared. Otherwise how could a trench and barricades help the Rajputs in attacking the military if ever they had such intention. The trench was dug and barricades were erected so that they might be concealed there and the gun shots might pass over them without doing them any harm. But if it would be urged that the Rajputs were not justified in taking these measures then Mr. Taleyarkhan continued, they were guilty of nothing more than hare-brained folly. But to seriously contend that their object was to overthrow and subvert the power of the State was ridiculous. Nothing was further from their thoughts and he (counsel) could not imagine how any subject of the State would ever entertain any treasonable intent towards one who is admittedly one of the best, most cultured and enlightened of the Indian Princes. Whatever might be the misconduct of the Rajputs in other respects, Mr. Taleyarkhan contended that by the law of waging war they were as innocent and guiltless as any one of them sitting in court. It might be an unlawful assembly. It might be a riot, but however wicked, it cannot be magnified or exaggerated into waging war. If it was meant as a demonstration of force, the court cannot fasten upon the Rajputs the more aggravated offence of waging war. To bring the offence within the meaning of the definition, his lordship must be satisfied that the Rajputs waged war as contemplated by law, that they did so with the object of overthrowing the power and authority of his Highness and that there was a treasonable intent on their part. There was not an atom of evidence on any of these points and the only construction that could be put on the conduct of the Rajputs was that, whatever demonstration they made, they made to ensure a continuation of the system of the measurement which had existed before this disturbance took place. It was in evidence that the Rajputs were willing to surrender themselves if they were not handcuffed and allowed bail. Now this time and even some days before they said so the troops were in Vijapur. Now however foolish these terms might appear one thing was certain that there was not the slightest disposition on the part of the Rajputs to attack H. H.'s troops. If there was any premeditation on their part why did they attack the military? Was it credible that the Rajputs with their wretched weapons would ever venture to attack a well trained army like that of H. H. the Gaekwar? Was it possible that the Rajputs were not aware of the irresistible power of the Government? The events which actually took place were inconsistent with the theory of the prosecution that the intension of the Rajputs was to attack the military by preconcert and design. No attack was ever intended and none in fact was made. Even assuming that the Rajputs attacked, the question was, what was the motive that influenced them in doing so? The object would be simply to prevent the military from approaching them and firing on them. Even supposing there was a conflict with the military, where was the treasonable intent? The Rajputs might have got into conflict with the military without there being at all necessarily an inference that their object was treasonable. If there was an assembly of Rajputs, Mr. Taleyarkhan argued it was sudden, it arose out of immediate occasion and it was not the result of long preparation. Counsel asked the court to hold that there was no evidence of waging war; otherwise a dangerous precedent would be established. After referring to, and commenting upon other minor offences with which the prisoners were charged, Mr. Taleyarkhan argued that the "confessions" which some of the prisoners had made before the magistrate were inadmissible. The general rule was that the confession of an accused person was not evidence against any one except himself. It was true that under S. 30 of the Evidence Act when more persons than one were being tried jointly for the same offence, and a confession made by one of such persons affecting himself and some other of such persons was proved, the court might take into consideration such confession as against such other person as well as against the person who made such confession. But in the present case, effect could not be given to the law as the confessing prisoners were examined by the magistrate in the absence of the others and these others had no opportunity of denying or even knowing what was said by the confessing prisoners behind their backs. Further, before a confession of a person jointly tried with the prisoner can be taken into consideration against him, it must appear that that confession implicated the confessing person substantially to the same extent as it implicated the person against whom it was to be used. In this case some of the confessing prisoners had tried to exculpate themselves and it constantly happened, as it was in this case, that a man when charged with an offence made a statement in which he admitted and explained away something which told against him. This was not a confession, but a defence, and did not come within the Evidence Act. Mr. Taleyarkhan cited several rulings in support of his argument.

In conclusion, Mr. Taleyarkhan said he did not wish to go at any length into the question of facts which were clearly set forth by the pleaders. The case turned upon the question of identification, and the evidence of identification was vague, unsatisfactory and unreliable. The witnesses had deliberately come in the court to give false evidence as they were not on good terms with the Rajputs. The latter and the Thakardas were never known to be on good terms and counsel asked the court to accept the evidence of these witnesses with caution. This case was not, free from doubts and if his lordship felt the slightest doubt as to the guilt of the accused, the benefit of the doubt must be given to them, and in that case Mr. Taleyarkhan was confident nobody would be more pleased than the illustrious ruler of the Baroda State.

MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON-GENERAL TAYLOR is expected to reach Bombay, on the 4th March to take up his appointment as Principal Medical Officer of Her Majesty's Forces in India, Surgeon-General Churchill is

TIVOLI THEATRE.

MR. CHARLES BERTRAM,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 2.

THERE were Rs. 14,20,000 of Indian Council Bills allotted to Calcutta at yesterday's usual weekly sales in London, Rs. 5,50,000 to Bombay, Rs. 3,00,000 to Madras, at 1s. 4 3-32d., 11 per cent of the tenders thereat being accepted. Telegraphic Transfers amounting to Rs. 47,30,000 were allotted, of which Rs. 23,50,000 were to Calcutta, Rs. 18,10,000 to Bombay, Rs. 5,70,000 to Madras, the rate obtained being 1s. 4 1-8d., at which the tenders were accepted to the extent of 11 per cent. Extra allotments were made of Rs. 30,000 of Bills to Bombay, and Rs. 10,000 to Madras, at 1s. 4 1-8d. It was announced that the amount to be allotted next week is Rs. 70,00,000. The exchange Banks buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s 3 7-8d.

Consols dropped 1-16 per cent. in London yesterday to 111 1-8. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 117; but 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities advanced 1-8 per cent. to £66. French Rentes were 1-2 per cent. higher, at 102 3-4; while Paris Exchange on London continued at 25·17 1-2 fcs. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 1-8 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 1-4 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-16d. dearer, at 27 1-2d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was unchanged at 59 5-8 cents per oz., while demand Exchange on London was 1-4 cent higher, at 4·85 1-4 dollars. Braziers' Copper was quoted at £78. About £125,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England.

For Guzerat yellow Rapeseed the quotation yesterday was 35 3-4s. per 416lbs., February-March shipment, to Havre, Antewrp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market easier in tone.

Spot prices were unchanged in the Liverpool Cotton market yesterday; and American Arrivals were quoted at 3 7-32d. for February delivery 3 and 17-64d for June July delivery. The market closed easier, Surats steady, Arrivals quiet. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 6,000 bales. The Manchster market closed firm.

In New York, Ready mid.-Uplands-declined 1-16 cent, to 6 3-8 cents per lb; Futures were quoted at 6·13 and 6·18 cents for May and August, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 22,000 bales; and this season's arrivals to date compare as follows with those in 1898 and 1897 :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	22,000	45,000	11,000
Four days' do.	135,000	166,000	70,000
Since 1st Sept, ...	6,745,000	6,683,000	5,570,000

Our local cotton market has been quiet in tone to-day, with a meagre enquiry, and that only on account of the mills, whose purchases were 100 bales Barsi at Rs. 133 per candy, 300 Jaulna at Rs. 135 and 200 Malkapore at Rs. 134.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—These markets are firm at an advance in prices of 1 an. percent., all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	2,636	bales.
Wheat	4,588	cwts.
Linseed	5,234	"
Rapeseed	858	"
Gingellyseed	12,915	"
Groundnuts	1,069	"
Castorseed	1,534	"
Rice	14,790	"

EXCHANGE opened quiet in tone this morning at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was no business of any importance reported either way, and the market closed quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand ...	1s. 4 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 9-32d.	"
Francs	171	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quotations were given to-day at 98 9-16 and 98 11-16 for 3 1-2 per Cents, for Money and Account, respectively, with 87 for Threes.

SHARES are neglected, no changes of importance being reported in prices.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st December 1898, on 1,573·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,32, 00	3,15,000	7,000	4,54,000
Or per mile of Railway	79	188	4	271
For previous 25 weeks of half-year.	30,36,224	55,12,368	1,66,371	87,14,963
Total for 26 weeks...	31,68,224	58,27,368	1,73,371	91,68,963
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,23,327	3,12,898	76,562	5,12,787
Per mile of Ry. do.	73	187	46	306
Total to corresponding date do.	31,83,148	54,74,237	2,77,538	88,84,933

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 58,787
Increase to date ..... " 2,54,010

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st December 1898, on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Meneral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings Estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,300	17,100	30	20,330
Or per mile of Railway	23	121	...	144
For previous 24 weeks of half year	86,463	3,94,595	3,144	4,84,202
Total for 26 week ...	89,663	4,11,695	3,174	5,04,532
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,236	20,542	—5,573	18,205
Per mile of Ry do.	23	146	—40	129
Total to corresponding date do.	94,816	2,23,488	—2,024	4,16,278

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 2,125
Do. to date ..... " 88,254

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st December 1898, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings Estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	88,060	2,06,000	4,000	2,98,000
Or per mile of Railway	186	447	9	642
For previous 25 weeks of half year.	18,60,314	40,45,466	84,914	59,91,694
Total for 26 week ...	19,46,314	42,52,466	88,914	62,87,694
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	73,372	2,00,974	85,838	3,60,184
Per mile of Ry do.	159	436	186	781
Total to corresponding date do.	21,89,941	38,04,292	1,92,917	61,97,151

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 64,184
Increase to date ..... " 1,80,543

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st February, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dez. Fah. ..... inches	29·235
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	77·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·8
Dew Point	64·1
Relative humidity of Air	·69
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10) ..	1·3
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	87·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·4
General Directions of wind*	ENE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles	279

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT—FEBRUARY 1.

10 p.m.	77·4

THURSDAY—FEBRUARY 2.

6 a.m.	76·2
10 a.m.	74·9
2 p.m.	82·2
4 p.m.	81·1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ASHWORTH—January 21, at Aligarh, the wife of E H. Ashworth, I C S, of a son.
HERBERT—January 13, at Bolarum, Deccan, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel L Herbert, Central India Horse, of a son.
HEWSON—January 25, at Fort Lahore, the wife of Sub-Conductor C M Mewson, Bengal Ordiance Department of a son.
REID—January 28, at the Free Church Manse, Park Street, Calcutta, the wife of the Rev David Reid, of a son.

DEATHS.

BROWN—January 27, at Calicut, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs Adrian D'Costa, Matilda, widow of the late Mr Charles Brown, of Tellicherry, and daughter of the late Mr John Brown, of Anjarakandy, aged 56 years.
SULLEN—January 25, at Dera Ismail Khan, Sebastian Sullen, aged 59 years and 11 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1899.

THE Chairman of the Bank of Bengal in a vigorous counterblast to certain recent pronouncements against the "Give! Give!" of the seekers for railway concessions in this country, boldly proposes that the Government of India should sell the main lines to private companies as the only means of delivering the railway system from the restrictions imposed by "the slow grinding wheels and empty purse of the State." Lord Elgin cannot complain that his own method of criticism which assumes everything against the other side, has been turned against him. The Promoter is not a mere horse leech, taking everything and giving nothing or next to nothing in return to an over-generous and too confiding Government. On the other hand, the State ownership of railways is not an unmitigated calamity, retarding the development of the country. If Government servants are so zealous in guarding the preserves of their employers that they will not have anything to do with extensions that might interfere with the enormous profits derived from the main lines, on which the Government has laid hands, is it quite certain that private enterprise would build lines that would not pay dividends "although they would open out vast portions of country not within reasonable distance of any railway line, but which are capable of bearing large crops?" It may be doubted. The Government has built such lines, and on a very liberal scale, when they are required for stategical purposes in connection with the defence of the Empire, or for the protection of the population from the effects of famine, arising through failure of the crops. Private companies would object, and very rightly, to take out their dividends in philanthropy or even in patriotism. We all know what came of the pious resolve of the Chartered Company of British East Africa when, at the instance of Sir William Mackinnon, it resolved to take out its dividends in philanthropy and occupied Uganda to save that interesting territory from the encroachment of French missionaries. They had to accept ten shillings in the pound from Sir William Harcourt, and retire from business.

Mr. David Yule is on safe ground in strongly condemning the excessive expenditure amounting to nine or ten crores per annum during the last three years on railway development while the resources of the country were subjected to the triple calamities of war, pestilence and famine. If Government be sincere in the desire to encourage the investment of private capital in the extension of the railway system, the terms should be such as will encourage capitalists to risk their money in undertakings at which the Finance Minister looks askance. Mr. Yule, who speaks with authority on such questions, states that English capital would flow steadily into India notwithstanding the instability of exchange, if it was attracted by a paying scheme It would flow in more readily now when exchange seems to have at length reached something approaching to a stable equilibrium. If the Government can undertake to construct all the railway extensions required for the development of the resources of the country then three is no need to invite private capital to share in the enterprise, and the frequent and effusive invitations to the capitalist to come over and help us were superfluous. Presumably they would not have been so frequently reiterated if there was no desire that capitalists should invest their money in Indian railways. But while the door should not be closed against the employment of British capital in the development of Indian railways, we are not prepared to support the proposal that the Government of India should sell the main lines already taken over, and recede from its intention of taking over the others as soon as the present contracts fall in. The State having guaranteed the high interest of five per cent. on the capital of the trunk lines, and incurred a heavy risk, and what is more, made heavy sacrifices in connection with those lines, it is only reasonable that the State—that is to say the tax-payers of India—should have the profit to be derived from these important public works in the years to come. That policy has not hitherto, nor need it in the future, prevent the employment of private companies to work the lines on terms fair to both parties, while giving the State the bulk of the earnings.

But that is not essential. One of the most successful railway systems in Europe, that of Germany, is for the most part the property of the State and worked by the State. Rates for passengers and merchandise are low, and the official management is uncasing in its efforts to develope traffic and encourage manufacturing enterprise in every part of the country. The railway department in that Empire is as well managed as the German Post Office, which is saying a good deal. The Post Office in India is a type of what a well organised State department can be made. The Director-General of Statistics, Mr. J. E. O'Conor, has rightly said that the postal organisation in India is one of the greatest aids to civilisation. It has 11,000 post offices and an army of seventeen or eighteen thousand native postmen carrying letters, newspapers and parcels to the number of 414 millions into every part of the country. The inland postage is cheaper than in England, The parcels payable post has been at work in India for twenty years past and it has not yet been introduced in England. There is no reason why an equally efficient railway department should not be organised in this country. The one essential of course would be the employment of men specially trained for the work, with experience gained in English or other railways. In India the usual practice is to place an officer of engineers in charge of a railway quite irrespective of any question of previous experience. The result has been to intensify the feeling of distrust of Government interference in railway management, to which the Chairman of the Bank of Calcutta has given such emphatic expression. By avoiding that pitfall and employing men of proved competence and wide experience in railway management, there is no reason why the State should not prove as successful in the Railway department as it has been in that of the Post Office.

IT certainly seems strange that Sir Claude Macdonald, or any foreign Minister accredited to the Chinese Government, should enter a formal protest against the dismissal by that Government of one of its functionaries. Lord Cromer took that step when the present Khedive took it upon himself to dismiss his Prime Minister and appoint someone else in his place without consulting the representative of the Power in military occupation of Egypt. But as yet at all events there is no foreign occupation of China outside Manchuria and Hong Kong and Shantung. The Chinese Empire is independent, and it is our declared policy to uphold her independence lest the open door might be closed in our faces. We have thirty Marines in Pekin, but they are not there as the symbol of supremacy. Other Powers have as many and Russia has twice as many. By what right or assumption of right does Sir Claude Macdonald "refuse to recognise the successor to Hu as director of the Northern Chinese Railway." Even were it the case that the dismissal of that functionary is regarded—by whom?—as a serious blow to the honest administration of railways in China, that is a matter that only indirectly concerns us. Have we a right to refuse to recognise a new Director of Chinese education on the ground that his appointment would be a serious blow to the reformers of the system of education in that country! Hu signed a certain agreement which gives a British bank a doubtless profitable share in the financing of the northern railways. He must have done so by order of his Government. If he did it of his own motion, without the knowledge or approval of his superiors, he would have exceeded his powers, and his dismissal would be a matter of course. In any case the Government that made him Director of Railways could appoint somoone else by the same right. If a functionary holds his appointment from a Foreign Power, then the Foreign Power controls the internal administration and assumes or at all events exercises a right appertaining only to sovereignty. These considerations are so manifest that it would be prudent to await further information before giving credence to this latest news from China. It is well to remember that the story, that Sir Claude Macdonald had insisted on the dismissal and disgrace of Li Hung Chang after reproaching him with corruption to his face, was not borne out by the result. Li Hung Chang became Grand Secretary to the Council of State, and has been the most powerful man in the Empire—except the Empress Dowager—since his supposed humiliation. It is in the highest degree improbable that an experienced diplomatist would commit the indiscretion of insulting a high official of the court to which he was accredited or demanding his removal. It is equally improbable that Sir Claude formally protested against the removal of a railway official apparently on the ground that he had been good enough to affix his signature to a concession to an influential financial syndicate.

THE Ghee Bill, or as it should be termed, the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, is a much less ambitious measure than it was when first presented to the Council. The report of the Select Committee and the amendments which are proposed to be made are published in our news columns, and a comparison between the original provisions and those now proposed in the Bill may easily be made. As originally drafted the Bill sought to give the Corporation power to prevent the adulteration of all articles of food. But that body objected that they could not at the present time undertake to administer it inasmuch as it would necessitate the employment of a large and costly staff of inspectors and analysts. The remodelling of the Bill was suggested by Mr. Vrijbukandas Atmaram, after it was found that the preponderance of opinion in the Corporation was in favour of modifying the Bill in the manner indicated, not only because it would be better to work a new measure of this kind tentatively at first and let the matter develop gradually, but for still stronger reasons of a financial and administrative nature. Mr. Moriarty, who had charge of the Bill, at last week's meeting said that as all articles of human food were to be at once included in this Adulteration Act, it was obvious that to work the measure properly a large staff of efficient inspectors and analysts would have to be employed. It was pointed out that the Corporation have not at present the means to carry out so large a scheme. For these and other general reasons stated he moved that the Bill be referred back to the Select Committee for consideration of the best way in which to embody in the Bill the modification indicated. This has now been done and the Bill as amended will be submitted to the next meeting of the Legislative Council.

THE city mortality ran up to 1,601 in the week ending Tuesday, an increase of 153 on the previous seven days. Fatal plague cases, registered as such, numbered 540, ninety more than in the preceding week. Of these Byculla reported 59, the highest record among the municipal divisions. Next in order came Girgaum, but still a long way behind Byculla, with 35. Mazagon also had over thirty cases, whilst the sections which had upwards of twenty were Mandvi, Dongri, Market, Dhobie Talao, Phanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Kumbharwada, Khetwadi, Second Nagpada, Tardeo and Parel. Between ten and twenty came Colaba, Umarkhadi, Tadwadi, First Nagpada, and Mahim, whilst Upper Colaba and South Fort were the only sections free. As compared with last year's figures those of the present week are lighter, but week by week there is a steady rise. The corresponding week of last year showed a total of 1,871 with a death-rate of 116·55 per thousand per annum. Fatal affections of the respiratory organs are shown at the suspiciously high figure of 277 as against a quinquennial average of 161 and fatal cases of phthisis at 139 compared with an average of 99. Measles is apparently prevalent just now in the bazaar, no fewer than 44 fatal cases being returned. As regards plague prevention work it is shewn that extra vigilance has been exercised, as 9,225 houses were inspected, of which it was found necessary to vacate 163 and to disinfect 1,217. The number of cases shown as having been discovered between Saturday and Saturday is 648, of whom only 211 were removed to hospital and the number of fatal cases 519. The contacts who were segregated numbered 722. The actual mortality of the week was more than three times the actual mortality of corresponding weeks in normal years.

THE meeting of ten thousand Prostestants, of which Reuter told us yesterday, was held at Albert Hall on Tuesday night and was presided over by Lord Kinnaird. Archdeacon Taylor and Prebendary Webb Peploe were among the speakers who induced the meeting to resolve "to uphold and maintain Protestantism and to demand the suppression of the Mass and Confessional in the Established Church." The meeting was held under the auspices of the National Protestant Union, whose members but for the restraining influence of sound advisers like Mr. Balfour, Sir John Willcox and Mr. Walter Long would force legislation for the suppression of ritualistic practices. Mr. Balfour, at Manchester, according to our telegram, in replying to the representation of a deputation on the subject, admitted that the practices in certain churches were contrary to the law of the Church of England and constituted a danger to the church and religion and therefore should be stopped; but he deprecated Parliamentary intervention pending constitutional action by the Bishops. This is precisely what Lord Salisbury, through his private secretary, informed the Liverpool Protestants three weeks ago, and the National Protestant Union in the early part of the year appeared inclined to affirm the principle that legislation was undesirable if the Bishops acted. Mr. Austin Taylor has prepared a bill which he is anxious should be dealt with by Parliament, for the suppression of Ritualism. Legislative interference will be the first certain step to Disestablishment.

A MODIFICATION in Army regulations has been decided upon which places a more liberal interpretation upon the powers exercised by the Government of India regarding the granting of gratuities to men injured under circumstances which do not come strictly within the definition hitherto adopted, also to families of men dying or killed under like circumstances upon public duty.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will distribute the prizes to the successful students at the Gosuldas Tejpal Schools, this evening, at 4-45.

HIS EXCELLENCY has confirmed the appointment of Mr. R. J. C. Lord, I.C.S., to act as Registrar of the High Court, appellate side, during the absence on leave of Mr. R. D. Sethna, barrister-at-law, until further orders.

MR. T. J. B. THACKER, on his return to duty, has been appointed District Superintendent of Police in the Surat District.

MR. K. C. RUSHTON, Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Ahmednagar District, has been appointed to a similar post in the Nasik District, vice Mr. T. S. Greenaway, transferred.

THE Hon. Mr. C. T. Burke, B. E., M. Inst, C. E., Chairman of Bombay Port Trust, has been granted privilege leave for three months from March 6th.

LIEUT.-COL. A. W. F. STREET, D. S. O., I. M. S., has been appointed to hold charge, until relieved, of the office of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for the Central Registration District in addition to his duties as Acting Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay.

MR. F. ST. J. GEBBIE, Assistant Engineer, second grade, has passed the departmental examination in Sindhi.

MR. F. K. MCCLEAN, Assistant Engineer, third grade, has been transferred from the Dharwar Irrigation to the Belgaum District.

MR. C. A. BEYTS, I.C.S., has been appointed President of the Taluka Local Boards of Mehmadabad and Kapadvanj in the Kaira District.

CAPTAIN C. H. L. MEYER, M.D., has been appointed to act as Superintendent of Matheran, in addition to his own duties at the Grant Medical College.

MR. W. E. COPLESTON, on relief by Mr. E. G. Oliver, has been appointed Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum, vice Mr. W. A. Talbot, proceeding on leave.

RAO SAHEB B. A. GUPTE, F. Z. S., has been appointed Huzur Fadnis or Finance Minister of the state by His Highness Maharaja Holkar, G.C.S.I., of Indore. During eight years, services at Indore he has gained valuable experience, chiefly in the Revenue, Judicial and Municipal Departments, and has earned the gratitude of the ryots, and the appreciation of his merits by H. H. the Maharaja as well as by the Imperial Government. Many of his Bombay friends still remember him as the Assistant Secretary of the local and foreign exhibitions, the Superintendent at the Bombay Secretariat, and latterly the Curator and Chief Controller of the Government Book Depot. He still holds, what Mr. Kirkham certified when he left the Elphinstone High School in 1870, "an excellent character for regularity and diligence."

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending January 31, was 1,601, giving a death-rate of 98·65 per annum per thousand as against 116·55 the corresponding period of last year, and 63·34 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 664 died from fevers, of which 540 were bubonic; 3, small-pox; 44, measles; 3, cholera; 1, leprosy; 139, phthisis; 52 diseases of the nervous system; 277, affections of the respiratory organs; 55, diarrhœa; 49, dysentery; 42, still-born; 49, old age and debility; 13, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 40; Brahmin, 58; Lingaet 2, Bhattia, 10; Hindu of other caste, 985; Hindu outcaste, 145; Mussalman, 283; Parsee, 38; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 31; Eurasian, 3; European, 1; Negro-African, 2; other and unknown races, 2. The total number of births was 250 as against 231 the corresponding period of last year, and 239 the average over the past five years.

THE inquiry into the charges against Raja Chitpal Singh was resumed at Allahabad on Wednesday.

THE revenue derived from the petroleum wells of Burma increased from Rs. 1,77,000 to Rs. 2,61,000 last year.

COLONEL POLE CAREW is expected to arrive in India during the course of the present month to assume command of the Sind district.

CAPTAIN JOLY DE LOTBINIERE, R.E., on return from leave is posted to Mysore as Deputy Chief Engineer and Under-Secretary in the Public Works Department.

THE report of the Transport Committee which met in Simla is now being printed and the recommendations it had made will shortly come under the consideration of the Government of India.

WE hear from Peshawar that when General Egerton takes up the command of the Punjab Frontier Force, on April 1st, Colonel Dyce, commanding in the Tochi, will probably be posted to the Khyber Force.

THE death-rate in Madras is again alarmingly high. Last week it was 49·3 per mille as against an average of 36·8. The highest rates were in the insanitary First and Fourth Divisions, namely 61·0 and 61·3, respectively.

FROM the 21st to the 27th instant, no Europeans, 4 East Indians, 17 Native Christians, 353 Hindus and 55 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 429; the death-rate being 49·3, and the mean for the ten previous years being 36·8.

THE Secretary of State has, we understand, had a firm offer from some English capitalists for the purchase of the Eastern Bengal State Railway on terms which are likely to prove acceptable. If a company were formed fresh capital would be raised to carry out extensions and improvements of the existing line.

THE Madras Government has referred the question of Madras Harbour improvements to the Secretary of State, and in doing so has expressed its concurrence in the opinions of the Harbour Trust Board, the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association in favour of a ship-basin in preference to a boat-basin.

THE plague is reported to have appeared in another village in the Central Provinces known as Masala, in the Wardha district, some two miles from the latter town, whence one attack was reported on the 22nd ult, It is abating at Hinganghat where there were no attacks or deaths from the 19th to the 23rd ult. The weather still continues clear and cool.

THE Duchesse d'Uzes is about to bring an action for libel against M. Yves Guyor, director of the "Siecle," for having published her photograph in that journal together with comments which she regarded as insulting. She claims five hundred thousand francs damages, which she would devote to a charitable object.

MR. C. F. Smyth, of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., has been re-elected to represent the Chamber on the Calcutta Port Trust on the expiry of his term of service on the 7th February. Mr. A. A. Apcar, of Messrs. Apcar and Co., has been elected to represent the Chamber on the Calcutta Port Trust, in place of the Hon. Mr. M. C. Turner, whose term of service expires on the 4th February.

THE "South Indian Post" writes :—In the Ramnad Trust case, the Rajah applied to be examined at Ramnad on commission. The request was granted but the Rajah was ordered to bear the costs of the commission, which should have been paid into court by the 16th instant. The Rajah failed to pay, and Mr. T. Varada Rao, our East Sub-Judge, Madura, is said to have issued a warrant of arrest against the Rajah for contempt of court.

THE Russian Government has abandoned its previous intention of materially increasing the Russian garrisons at Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan during the ensuing Spring. The Volunteer Fleet Association have been officially advised of this change in the intentions of the War Office. There is still, however, a large amount of heavy ordnance and ammunition to be shipped from Odessa to Russian China during the next three months.

THE French Minister of War has appointed a committee under the presidency of the chief of the staff to take into consideration the question of the revision of the code of military justice. It is composed of General Pamard, chief of the military cabinet, Generals Millet, Branche, Deloye, and Laurent, directors of infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers, and MM. Cretin, Francois, Nivard-Vaudrey and Mallet, chiefs and officials of legal and other departments at the Ministry of War.

THE Rajah of Vencatagiri, following the exampl of his brother, Hon'ble the Rajah of Bobbilli, has submitted to the Legislative Council a Memorial on the subject of the Tenancy Bill. One of the Rajah's contentions is that the Bill should confine itself to the definition of actually existing rights. But according to the Rajah, "it goes much farther and robs Peter to pay Paul by declaring once for all, without any regard to prevailing custom, that every cultivating tenant of twelve years' standing has a right of occupancy to the lands which he cultivates."

COLONEL BRACKENBURY, Manager of the North-Western State Railway, will leave Lahore for Home on leave preparatory to retirement on April 12th. The various moues consequent on his leaving will begin some three weeks earlier; Mr. Jazeb Lightfoo going to the East Coas line first, and thus replacing Major Constable, who again will relieve Mr. Finney in charge of the Eastern Bengal Railway system. In this way each of the new incombents will have a week's work with those now in charge before formally taking over.

AN interesting and witty letter, written by Charle Dickens in 1853, in the course of which he mention that "Bleak House" is nearly completed, is shortly to be sold in London. Alluding to certain financial negotiations, the writer says: "It is indeed a glorious balance and expanded my chest considerably (I don't mean any pun) at breakfast this morning. Fifteen hundred pounds to-day and the rest on the 10th of April. . . will suit me perfectly. . . I can most heartily say that all our intercourse has been one of pleasure and satisfaction to me, and that I have been very happy in it. I hope we shall never terminate our business engagements until that printer in stone, who will have to be employed at last, shall set 'Finis' over our last binding in boards!" There is another letter from the same writer, in which he refers to the fund which he is organizing for the benefit of the family of Elton, the actor, who was lost in the Pegasus, in 1847, and a further one in which, whilst thanking Mr. James Dickens, senior, for his cheque for the Douglas Jerrold fund, and sending him four stalls for Thackeray's lecture says: "I think it right to inform you that Mr. Jerrold has not left his family in want."

THE American Review, "National Science," affirms that the rats in Brazil have multiplied to such a degree that the inhabitants train a kind of domestic snake, whose mission, scrupulously fulfilled, is to destroy these terrible rodents. The Brazilian domestic ophidian is no other than the giboya, a small boa about ten feet long and as thick as one's arm. This valuable snake, so useful and inoffensive, is sold in the markets of Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Pernambuco at five or six francs each. Of a sluggish nature, and extremely gentle, the giboya passes his day asleep in a corner of the house, and hardly raises his indolent head even on the approach of a stranger But at night fall, the manners of the snake undergo a change; he starts hunting gliding, creeping, twisting, and penetrates everywhere, under floors and into ceilings, dashes with a rapid spring on the rats, seizing them by the back of the neck, and breaking their vertebral column. As snakes rarely eat, even when they are at liberty, the domesticated giboya kills simply for the pleasure of killing. He is an artist in extermination. This reptile is so much at home in his master's house, that if he be carried away from the scene of his benevolent slaughter, he escapes, and with a truly rare instinct, returns to his beloved home.

M. MAX REGIS, the ex-Mayor of Algiers, of whom so much has been heard lately as a Jewbaiter, is only 26 years of age. He is in reality an Italian, but he obtained his letters of naturalisation as a French citizen by serving one year in the French army. In appearance he is rather effeminate, and he invariably wears a gold bracelet. He edits a paper called the "Anti-Juif," which contains passages such as this: "Madame So-and-so has been seen buying in the shop of the filthy Jew X., in the Rue de la Lyre. Let her beware of our snapshots." For some time past, in fact, people who deal with the proscribed race have been photographed by spies, and woe betide those who figure in the portrait gallery thus obtained. The consequence is easy to see. Those Jews who have not already been murdered outright are being slowly starved to death. Their business is gone, and they do not know which way to turn to get a living. They were even forbidden by M. Regis as Mayor to display their wares in their shop windows. The more disreputable among the Arab population were quick to take advantage of the situation, and violent assaults by them upon Jews and Jewesses were of frequent occurrence. Altogether the situation of the Jews in the great French dependency is a pitiable one, and it was time it engaged the attention of Government that proclaims liberty, equality, and fraternity. The dismissal of M. Regis will be generally approved.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TROUBLE IN SAMOA.

A GUARANTEE OF THE WORLD'S PEACE.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

The "Times" in a leading article this morning confidently hopes that the Samoan troubles will only tend to bind Great Britain, the United States and Germany closer together as the surest guarantee for the world's peace.

According to latest advices from Samoa, the natives are pillaging the towns and have looted the late Robert Stevenson's house.

A German resident of Apia, who smashed the windows in the Supreme Court, was arrested and fined. The German Consul protested, but the British and American Consuls declined to intervene and have refused to hold any further personal intercourse with the German Consul.

A COLONIAL APPOINTMENT.

The appointment of Lord Tennyson as Governor of outh Australia is announced.

BRITISH MINING IN CHINA.

CONCESSION SIGNED.

Reuter telegraphs from Peking that the Pritchard-Morgan mining concession in Szechuan province has been finally signed.

ILLNESS OF THE UNITED STATES PRESIDENT.

President McKinley is suffering from fatigue caused by overwork.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

The P. and O. s. s. Himalaya is bringing £367,000 in Australian gold for India.

MAJOR ESTERHAZY AND THE DREYFUS CASE.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

Major Esterhazy has refused to continue his evidence before the Court of Cassation and has gone to Holland as he was threatened with arrest on a charge of fraud.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, with the homeward mails of the 28th ultimo, arrived here, at 9 p.m. to-day.

SUEZ, FEB. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Penninsular, with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo, left here, at 8 p.m. to-day.

THE LEGAL MEMBERSHIP.

(FROM OUR [CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 2.

Her Majesty the Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. Thomas Raleigh, Registrar of the Privy Council, to be Legal Member of H. E. the Viceroy's Council, in succession to the Hon. Mr. Chalmers, C. S. I.

APPOINTMENT.

Second-Lieutenant Atkinson, of the 1st Shropshires officiates as Squadron Officer, 4th Bombay Cavalry.

Second-Lieutenant Petley, East Yorkshires, stationed at Belgaum, has applied to resign his commission.

THE CHAMKANNI RAIDERS.

A FORMIDABLE AFFAIR.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 1.

Later reports show that the party of the Chamkannis who raided in the Kurrum, the other day, were even more formidable than was at first supposed, having some seventy rifles amongst them. The villagers who went in pursuit of them have failed to overtake them.

THE MINING LAW IN INDIA.

PROJECTED AMENDMENT.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 1.

The following is the position regarding the alterations reported to be under contemplation in the Law relating to mining in India. A Bill has been drafted by the Government of India and is being sent Home to the Secretary of State embodying the conclusions arrived at in connection with the regulation of Factory labour reported upon some time since by the Committee presided over by Mr. H. C. Williams. Though of considerable importance in itself, this bill has nothing to do with the revision of Mining and Prospecting rules. Proposals for the amendment of these, however, were sent Home to the Secretary of State in October 1897, and a reply may be expected at any time.

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDALS.

The following Warrant and Non-commissioned Officers now serving in India have been awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for gallantry at Omdurman, and medals have arrived for presentation to them:—Sergeant Howard and Corporal Kelly, of the Royal Artillery; Sergeant Girling, Corporal Darnley, and Lance-Corporal Marsden, of the Royal Warwickshires; Sergeant-Major Church and Sergeants Stevens and Wogan, of the Lincolnshires.

SIR GEORGE WOLSELEY.

RANGOON, FEB. 1.

Sir George Wolseley arrived in Rangoon to-day from a tour in Upper Burma.

A BUDDHIST DISPUTE.

ARAKAN INCLUDED IN BURMA.

A case was decided in the Recorder's Court, to-day, which was watched with the keenest interest by the Burmese. Some trustees of the Shew Dagon Pagoda objected to the appointment of Maung Shew Waing, Extra Assistant Commissioner, to the post to which he was elected at a public meeting of Buddhists in November. The grounds of the objection were that he was not a Burmese and not a Buddhist in early life. The judge held that the plaintiff was Arakanese and a Buddhist, and as the former was included in the term Burmese. This case will probably end the litigation which has been proceeding for nearly two years past in connection with the pagoda trust.

† Appeared in a portion of our yesterday's issue.

ENTHRONEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

DR. WELLDON'S DISCOURSE.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 2.

There was a large congregation last evening at the enthronement of the Bishop of Calcutta at St. Paul's Cathedral. The Viceroy and Lady Curzon were present, and also the Lieutenant-Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, the Chief Justice of Bengal, and most of the Judges of the High Court; Sir James Westland, Sir Edwin Collen, Sir Arthur Trevor; the members of the Legislative Council of India and Bengal, and most of the high officials of Government. The Rev. Fathers David and Jacob, vicar and assistant priest of the Armenian Church, and the Rev. G. Kazakos, Archimandrite of the Greek Church, were among those present. The Bishop of Chota Nagpore and about seventy clergy from Calcutta and other parts of the diocese took part. The Bishop arrived at the west door of the Cathedral at six o'clock. He was accompanied by his chaplain, the Rev. H. O. Moore and the registrar of the diocese, Mr. M. A. Dunne. A procession was formed and marched up the nave. The Archdeacon enthroned the Bishop with the usual ceremonies.

The Bishop, in the course of an address, said:—He who after many days and months of expectation enters at length upon an office such as mine may be forgiven, I think, if he experiences a certain sinking of heart, even in the hour when he would venture to render thanks to Almighty God for the providential care which has brought him to India. He feels that as stranger in a strange land he cannot tell what lies before him. All he may know is that the future, whether it be sunny or cloudy, must be for him widely different from the past. All he may ask is that they to whom he speaks now for the first time will believe in his simple sincere desire to do his duty. I take your presence as a sign of gracious welcome. Even those of you who might not be Christians would admit that if the Church were not here, India would be robbed of something which it were ill-able to lose. She would forfeit an element of dignity and sanctity, and she would stand aloof more than at present from great impulses of thought and belief which move the world. As my thanks are due to all this congregation, so are they, perhaps, in a special degree to members and ministers of religious bodies other than my own, for that catholic faith which has brought them here. I am not a person of loose or vague beliefs, and such beliefs I do not highly esteem. In my eyes it is still the noblest thing on earth to be a Christian; but whatever liberty I claim for my own faith, I give, not as a matter of duty or necessity, but eagerly and spontaneously to faiths of others. In the school of theology to which I belong I have learned that others possess the same title to their religious belief as I to mine. It is one of my highest wishes in entering upon my ministry, that I may be permitted to do something in this country to soften those asperities which have been too often blots on the religious life of mankind, yet are themselves witnesses of how deep and strong is the influence of religion upon mens' consciences and their souls. From me, at least you will hear no unkind word of any religion. One thing only I shall seek to rebuke, and that is sin. If a minister of Christ, may not in these days speak out against sin, I know not what his ministry is worth. If an orderly, restrained, sanctified Chaistian society, whose members, though parted far from their native home and living among strangers to their religion, are yet inspired one and all by a solemn sense of their duty to their country and their faith, I look upon the Church as a source of generous and holy aspirations in this land. I look upon her as a proof that Great Britain will confer upon India, not only the presence of her arms, her arts, her force and her civilization, but also a holy divine spirit of justice, of mercy and of sympathy. In this hope it is my desire to make full use of the pulpit of this Cathedral. I shall try to avoid controversy, which seldom influences the mind and always embitters the heart of man, and to set forth the catholic faith of the Church in its beauty, its simplicity and its sanctity. To all, my counsel for what it is worth will be offered: upon no man will it or can it be enforced. We should strive to be humble, sincere and strong in faith, but stronger in charity; to think good as far as may be of all sects. To speak the truth but to speak in love; to be ever on the side of tolerance and compassion. To be gentle and merciful for Christ's sake to poor and needy people and to all strangers, destitute and helpless; to set forth the religion of Christ in its theory and its practise so that men may be drawn nearer and nearer to the Cross—that is my conception of my duty which now, as Metropolitan of India, I set before myself during my episcopate. Now, brethren, I commend you to pray to God for me as I will pray for you. Trust in me and I will not be unworthy of your trust. No doubt I shall make mistakes, and who does not make them? The question is not whether a man makes mistakes, but whether he is, able and willing to unmake them. Whether you approve, or as is, perhaps, more likely, sometimes disapprove of my teaching, you will at least not refuse to believe that in quitting my old home and all that until now has made life so happy to me, I have felt no other desire than to obey the divine command of Him who bade His disciples to carry His gospel into all lands; and to take the place which God vouchsafes to me in the ranks of my fellow countrymen who now, form any generations, have felt the responsibilities of England to India to be an appeal which it was impossible to resist to spend, not to refuse to be spent and not to count life dear if it were given to one of them to help, encourage, and promote the moral or spiritual interest of the many peoples and races of the Indian Empire.

CELEBRATION OF HOLY COMMUNION.

The Bishop of Calcutta celebrated Holy Communion in the Cathedral, to-day. The clergy attended robed, and a number of laity were also present. The communicants numbered nearly two hundred. The Bishop was assisted by the Archdeacon, Senior Cathedral Chaplain, and the Domestic Chaplain.

ADDRESS FROM THE CLERGY.

After the Benediction the laity withdrew, and the Registrar called the roll of clergy, over twenty answering. The Archdeacon then read the following address to the Bishop from the Clergy:—

Most Reverend Father in God,—On your occasion to this Metropolitan See of India we hasten respect fully to welcome you as our chief pastor and to assure you that our prayers will not cease that the Divine Bishop of souls may sustain you by grace of His Holy Spirit in the exercise of your sacred jurisdiction. We rejoice to know that the needs of India, and in particular of this diocese, in the matter of the extension of missionary enterprise the provision of more adequate pastoral ministrations among Europeans, scattered in planting districts and in towns growing up, beside the railways, and the strengthening of educational agencies, are already matt ers of serious concern to you, as they have been to your devoted predecessors. And we trust that in your labours to meet these needs you may never fail to feel yourself supported by our loyalty and obedience in Jesus Christ. You have declared that it is your "ambition that the Church of England like a pillar of fire should go before the movements of national life," and you justly add that she is, conscious as it were of the nation she is inspiring, sanctifying the principle of State. In all enterprises of Humanity mercy, compassion and charity hers is a voice that must be the loudest heard in exhortation and sympathy. In this holy ambition, Most Reverend Father, we cordially and devoutly share, and we pray God to grant it ever-increasing realisation to the glory of His blessed name.—We remain, etc.

The Bishop, in addressing the clergy, dwelt chiefly upon the spiritual side of their work, exhorting them to labour with diligence and sympathy, remembering that every aspect of their work should be subordinated to the main object of it all, which was to save the souls of men.

The clergy were entertained at breakfast in the palace, and afterwards exhibited letters of orders in the palace library, where the Bishop had the opportunity of making the personal acqaintance of those present.

THE POONA HUNT.

NEW MASTER OF HOUNDS.

POONA, FEB. 2.

A crowded meeting of members of the Poona Hunt and those interested in the Poona and Kirkee Foxhounds was held at the Gymkhana Club, this evening, Sir Robert Low presiding. It was proposed by Major Keir, seconded by Colonel Hoskyns, that Major Stanton be elected to the duties of Master to the Hounds during the coming season. It was also decided to reconstitute the Committee for this year. A unanimous vote of thanks was given to the chairman; also to the retiring honorary secretary, Mr. Hales, who goes to Burma. The meeting then dispersed.

THE ARREST OF A YOUNG EUROPEAN.

ACCUSED SENT TO CALCUTTA.

Burton alias Robson, who was arrested last Friday, was placed before Colonel Newnham Smith, to-day. As a warrant for his arrest had arrived from Calcutta, accused was ordered to be sent to Calcutta under two European police constables, and they left this morning.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE AT WADI JUNCTION.

News has been received in Poona of a serious disturbance having occurred at Wadi Junction on Tuesday night. From the facts it appears that a number of native followers who were passing through the place got into dispute with some men of the railway staff. The row was taken up on both sides, and the parties came to blows. Two of the railway staff, being seriously injured, were removed to hospital.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, FEB. 2.

The P and O Company's steamer Bombay, (Extra arrived here from Bombay, this morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Oceanien, left Aden for Bombay on Thursday the 2nd inst. at 7 a.m. and she is expected here, on Tuesday the 7th Inst. at 7 a. m.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Hiroshima Maru, left Singapore for Colombo, on the 1st Instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats steady.

Good Bhownuggur 2 24-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols 111 1-8
2½ per cent. Rentes 102 3-4
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan 117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 66
Bar Silver 27 1-2

The sum of about £135,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

GOVERNMENT'S RAILWAY POLICY.

ADVANTAGES OF COMPANY OVER STATE LINES.

MR. HORACE BELL'S views on the treatment by Government of private enterprise in railway construction, which he expressed in a letter to the *Times*, to which Sir A. MacDonnell referred the other day, have received the support of Sir Bradford Leslie. That gentleman also writes to our contemporary, and in the course of his letter says:—

The most important recent additions to the Indian railway system, the East Cost, the Bengal Nagpur, the Indian Midland, and the Bengal and North Western, do not owe their inception to the Government of India. In the case of one of these lines the application of the original proposers for a concession was rejected, and the work was carried out as a State railway, while the concessions for two others were granted not by the Government of India but by Lord Randolp Churchill. after five or six years had been spent in the endeavour to obtain a concession from the Government of India, Government now appropriates all the credit for the value of these lines in combating famine.

Unlike mining and trading ventures, railways can never offer investors the prospect of a high rate of interest—Government control of rates and fares and competition prevent that. Without some sort of State guarantee, trust property and insurance funds cannot be invested in Indian railways. Moreover, all concessions are in the nature of a lease; the Government reserves the right of purchase at a price ranging between actual cost and a maximum premium fixed by Government payment being in rupee currency instead of in sterling, in which the company has to provide the funds. I could quote instances of railway projects in populous districts which are certain to pay well still kept in abeyance because Government will not concede the very moderate guarantee without which the most important descriptions of capital are excluded—the liability would be nominal—India is the loser.

As Mr. Bell says Government should "get rid of the State railways." If as the writer of your leader says, the primary object af railways in India is not profit, it certainly is not loss. With Government control of rates and fares, and taking the lion's share of the surplus receipts, to say nothing of competition, there is no danger of the working companies getting more than a very moderate return for their capital; but with State working it is inevitable that the expenses of Indian railways must bear an unduly high ratio to gross receipts. In Government service personal merit and special qualifications are to a large extent lost by the reduction of individual efficiency to the level of the most mediocre members of the service, men who, in the absence of incentive to exertion, simply sit tight, comply with all the code rules, fill up all the departmental forms, and keep all the accounts required, and while taking good care that they get their promotion according to seniority, spare themselves both mentally and physically so that they may enjoy their pension as long as possible; and small blame to them for so doing.

There are many first-class men in the Government service, indeed the average in the Public Works Department is very high, but it is undeniable that the rigid routine of Government service has a torpifying effect—a round man sometimes gets into a round hole and acquits himself with credit, until promotion necessitates his transfer to a square hole in some remote district where he is wasted, while his successor in the round hole is probably a triangular man who is quite unsuited to the place. Is is the case that companies often get their best men from Government service, pay them much higher salaries than they received under Government, and yet obtain far more value for their money.

The secret is that companies are managed by business men who cultivate a personal acquainsance with their permanent Indian staff, who on their part feel that they are not serving an abstraction, but that merit will be recognised, representations considered, grievances redressed, and bad bargains will be given short shrift. Men grow old in their service and are not liable to transfer from one end of the Indian continent to the other.

It is not only in working but in construction that company management must in the nature of things be more economical than State agency, and this can be proved by recent examples. The company enters into a contract with the Secretary of State for India to carry out a given work in a given time and goes through with it without interruption. Government starts making a railway when by some fluke it has cash to spare, a full staff is delegated to go on with the work, no sooner has it got into full swing than the outbreak of a frontier war or of a famine absorbs all the money, the work has to be stopped or restricted, and the staff transferred and dispersed.

With a compact railway board to exercise the needful control the Government of India should gradually withdraw from direct railway mangement, and hand over the working to companies by whom the whole or a part of the capital should be subscribed, and who should receive, in addition to a small guarantee of interest, percentage of the surplus net receipts varying in proportion to the ratio which the net receipts bear to the gross earnings.

Government would speedily realise the advantage of this policy in increased energy and efficiency in development of traffic combined with economy of working.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

SECOND DAY.

YESTERDAY the second day's racing of the annual regatta of the Bombay Yacht Club took place, and was most successful. There was a splendid entry for class A handicap, all the competitors starting except Chita, whose owner was prevented by business from going on board. The Turquoise, which was triumphant on Tuesday, was put on scratch, but she was beaten on her merits by the Stella, which sailed better yesterday than on Tuesday. Possibly the reason to be assigned is the fact that she carried a topsail in the event under notice, which was absent on the first day. Her win was a popular one, Col. Boyd, the commodore, coming in for hearty congratulations. The Isca was second on time allowance, and the Melody third and both vessels went well. The Tomtit again put in a win, her conqueror on the preceding day only being able to come in a bad third. The race for yachts not entering in the first race was somewhat exciting, and the Pixie won by seconds only from the Mannikin. To-day the race for the cup takes place, and for this event there will be a big crowd of starters. Mr. R. Oliver officiated as judge, and Mr. Daniels acted as starter and timekeeper. Results:—

Sealed Handicap (class A.) Course—from Committee vessel round Tucker Beacon, round two Channel Buoys, and North of Butcher Island, round Barnacle Beacon, round Karanja Buoy, and thence to Committee vessel.

	H	M	S
Stella, 4 min, Col Boyd	2	32	55
Isca, 24 min, Mr J P Chrystal	2	35	40
Melody, 16 min, Mr J B K Macbeth	2	35	56
Kismet, 20 min, Mr W P Symonds	2	37	9
Nanta, 4 min, Mr C T R Scovell	2	40	42
Turquoise, scratch, Mr E S Luard	2	41	53
Janetta, 24 min, Officers, R E	2	47	52
Violet, 16 min, Capt Wilson	2	51	2

All the vessels entered started with the exception of Chita, and on the signal from the Committee vessel Nanta and Melody were quickly away, followed by the Kismet and Turquoise, Janetta, Isca, Stella, being in close company. The Violet was nearly two minutes after the gun fire before she crossed the line. There was a moderate breeze from west, south-west and the first boat round Tucker Beacon was the Stella, with the Turquoise, Nanta and Melody in close attendance, and Janetta last. The Stella set a balloon jib and steered for the first Red Channel Buoy, after rounding which she put out her spinnaker and increased her lead in the run up to the second Red Channel Buoy. The wind veered round on the port quarter, and the course of the Stella was altered to the Elephanta Spit Buoy, after rounding which the Spinnaker was taken in and set as a balloon jib, and all the competing boats went down the channel between Elephanta and Hegg Island at a terrific pace, the wind being strong and gusty. The only boats in the race were the Stella, Turquoise, Isca, Nanta and Melody, and the former went round the North Karanja Buoy fully five minutes ahead of any of her rivals. The Turquoise was next and the others well-distanced. Rounding this mark the boats sailed under close hauled canvas and went on the port tack with an outgoing tide. The Stella shaped towards Mazagon, and when abreast of Tucker Beacon went about for home and round the stern of the Committee boat a splendid winner. The Turquoise did not stand so far up, and before passing the line she had to tack. She flew a protest flag, and it was understood her owner complained of the Kismet crossing to the bows when on the star-board tack. The Isca took second prize under time allowance, and Melody third.

Race for Boats of Tomtit class.—Course, from Committee vessel round Red Channel Buoy, to Butcher Island, round North Karanja Buoy, back to Committee Vessel.

	H	M	S
Tomtit, Mr R H Hopkins	2	10	48
Meg, Mr J B K MeBeth	2	11	49
Teal, Mr W Murray	2	13	32
Midget, Officer, R A	2	15	5

The Midget was first away, being followed by the Tomtit, with the Teal and Meg together. Before rounding the Tucker Beacon Tomtit had taken the lead, and Midget dropped back last. The Tomtit and Mag rounded the North Karanga Buoy about the same time, with the Teal next. The latter took a different course, but that did not enable her to beat either the Tomtit or the Mag, who finished first and second.

Sealed Handicap for Yachts racing on the previous day that did not enter for class A.

	H	M	S
Pixie, 6 mins Messrs E R Smetham and G E Howse	2	0	24
Mannikah, Scr Officers R A	2	0	30
Lorna, 14 mins, Mr M P Baird	2	7	42

The Mannikan came in first, but the Pixie just managed to save her time by the narrow margin of six seconds. The boats sailed the same course as the Tomtit class.

LIST OF ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY.

Yachts (including Tomtits) Handicap race for Mrs. Skeffington Smyth's Cup. To start with Handicap allowances in hand. First boats start at 2-45 p.m.

Boat's Name	Entered by
Pixie	Messrs E R Smetham & G E Howse
Kismet	Mr W P Symonds
Chita	Mr E Comber
Turquoise	Mr E S Luard
Nanta	Mr C T R Scovell
Isca	Mr James P Chrystal
Teal	Mr W Murray
Sygnets	Mr E C Richards
Stella	Col H W Boyd, I M S
Janetta	Officers, R E
Meg	Mr J B K Macbeth
Mannikin	Officers, R E
Midget	Officers, R A
Tomtit	Mr R H H Hopkins
Corallo	Mr C H Byrne
Melody	Mr J B K Macbeth
Violet	Capt G Wilson

Course—From Comtee Vessel round, Tucker Beacon round North Karanja buoy and thence back to Comtee Vessel, leaving all marks to starboard. Twice round, Length of course 107 miles. All rowing matches have been post-poned to Friday, 10th February.

THE PLAGUE AT POONA.

PRECAUTIONS AT THE RAILWAY STATION.

UNDER the above heading, yesterday, we published a telegam from our Poona correspondent in which it was stated that all "third class passengers arriving after 6 p.m. will be detained as formerly till next morning, their clothing disinfected, and themselves, bathed." This, it appears, is not correct. Sir A. Wingate telegraphed to Poona to inquire into the accuracy of the report and received the following reply from the Senior Medical Railway Inspecting office:—"Statements incorrect. No changes. No personal bathing. Only persons selected for disinfection detained overnight."

FIRE AT MALLET BUNDER

A Fire broke out at half past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon among a range of jowlse sheds erected on the Port Trust Estate at Mallet Bunder and within half an hour after the outbreak, the entire row consisting of some twenty four flimsy structures was razed to the ground. The materials of these sheds being highly combustible, the flames spread with alarming rapidity. The structures were occupied by a large number of cart drivers and used by them to stable their carts, bullocks, goats and milch cattle. The fire originated in a shed on the western side of the range, and was first noticed by a policemen who saw volumes of smoke issuing from the shed. He at once ran to the Prince's Dock Police Station and communicated with the fire-brigade stations. However before the arrival of the municipal steamers, the flames extended to the long line of sheds and the whole row was ablaze. The Babulla Tank steamer was the first to arrive on the scene, followed by the Port Trust steam fire-engine, the G. I. P. Railway manual from the Wari Bunder shed and the steamers from Fort, Colaba and Sankli Tank Street. Lines of hose from the different fire engines were attached to the main pipes, and the hose poured volumes of water on the burning sheds. Within half an hour after the outbreak she fire was extinguished but not before the whole range of sheds, as well as two wooden Chowkeys belonging to coal merchants, were destroyed. Mr. Kennedy, the Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner, were present at the scene, Mr. Nichols, the Chief of the fire brigade, was early on the scene and supervised the operations. Six bullocks were badly burnt, while four milch goats were roasted to death. The police under Inspector Williamson attended and assisted the tenants in saving their property. Gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs 300, belonging to a woman, were melted down in the fire. The damage done by the fire is estimated at Rs 1,000. The origin of the outbreak is attributed to some one throwing a lighted bidee on a hay stock near the shed which caught fire and ignited the whole range of structures.

FROCKS AND FASHIONS.

TOQUES AND HATS.

THE QUEEN'S HOLIDAY.

[BY A LADY CORRESPONDENT.[

LONDON, JAN. 13.

LOOKING back with the eye of the chronicler of costume over the year that has passed away, there is one circumstance at which we must rejoice, and that is the defeat of horsehair and expanding gores and fussy sleeves. Nature has at last demanded a hearing and triumphed over its supplanters, and I think its sway will not only be long, but like every pronounced movement, leave lasting traces in its rear. That we shall never again stiffen up our gowns or suffer exaggeration, is too good to believe; all the same, the next ridiculous phase will be more enlightened than the last, just as the present fashion of simple flowing lines is more elegant and practiced than similar phases in the past. One decree of our lady and mistress—Fashion—annoys me greatly. Just at the very worst time of the whole years for long dresses, when the streets and roads are oh! so wet and oh! so muddy, it is ordained that skirts are to be longer than ever, and wherever we are a clinging tail must be trailed after us. Moreover, the skirts are not only long at the back, but at the sides and in front also, and so mysteriously cut that it is as difficult to hold them up as to walk in them. Then, again, I have another grievance. My tailor is a tyrant, he will not give me an accessible pocket in my skirt, and refuses me as much as one small watch pocket in my coat. Now, where are we to carry things? Most of us carry our purses in our hands, and perhaps if the purse is unobstrusive in colour this is rather a good plan—others pin their watches outside and intrust their purse and valuables to a velvet or plush bag, which is cast down while they talk or shop, and a theif is never thought of until the thing is gone. By the way, I don't think we, women, think much about thieves unless we wake in the night and hear the furniture converting, as it always does, when the family is endeavouring to sleep. The wardrobe utters some subtle jest: to which the washstand responds, and by the time the chest of drawers and dressing table have joined in, we have simply peopled the house with robbers or bogies according to our various views on these subjects.

All our smartest toques are made of fur, chinchilla or sable, and are trimmed (if they come from Paris) with a bunch of huge pink roses on one side and perhaps a knot of old lace. When I say "huge" roses I mean something larger than ever grew on earthly bush. Very exaggerated flowers, but for all that smart. Some people have their head gear composed of one huge bird, only and the other day I met a friend whose courage I admired almost more than her toque, which was one very large savage looking owl—not a glorified foreign gentleman, but just the common or garden barn door owl, his cross looking head with open beak, was placed slighly to the left. The two wings were spread out each side, and his tail rose up behind. My friend is tall and handsome, and I am bound to say her owl was becoming, and she told me it was a Parisian creation.

A friend writes to me from the Riviera, where spring fashions bud forth before their time, that the favoured hat for the coming spring will be mauve, in varying shades as to colour, and soft straws as to substance—straws which are first woven into flat plateaux and then mounted on a tulle and wire shape. For the moment, for morning wear, the round sailor shape—banged inwards at the top of the crown—is immensely in evidence. It is seen both simple with just a curving quill or two and a twist of chiffon, velvet or silk, or as my friend met it on the head of a well known English beauty in the Salle des Teuse at Monte Carlo, its crown a mass of foliage much shaded, and under the brim, which was of that charming rough silky beaver felt, in purple, were nestled bunches of Neapolitan violets. These foliage-trimmed round hats, have a charm all their own, and I expect they will "catch on" greatly on our side the Channel.

Talking of the "Channel" I really think the channel passage has got into a bad way. Indeed I have never known it in so bad a way before. It has "blown high," and "blown low" but now we are always reading "Gale in the Channel" followed by "Suspension of the Channel service." At this moment, when the January procession to the Riviera is starting, we begin to feel rather cross and to want to know what Father Neptune means by it. What is the good of all the elaborate arrangements the processionist has made in Cockspur-street, as to trains of luxury and sleeping-cars and so forth, if he is to find himself "suspended" before he is a couple of hours on his way? Of course, he will be told at Dover that it is all for his good, and probably, when he looks seaward, he may possibly feel inclined to agree with this view, but I think we must speak seriously to the Clerk of the Weather who sends us nothing but hurricane, pouring rain and a warm atmosphere when we are all (except hunting folk) longing for a little seasonable frost and snow.

We are going through a series of juvenile parties just now, not the children's parties of twenty years ago, when games, dancing and simple fare sufficed, but entertainments given with much of the dignity and circumstance that characterise the elders' amusements. The children's toilettes are costly, and the young people have no shyness and invite each other to dance with all the "aplomb" of grown-up folk. No expense is spared and the rooms are exquisitely decorated with flowers. Toey crowd the mantlepieces, fill every available corner, and are festooned in the most grateful fashion over doorways. The corners are mostly filled with high stands surmounted by baskets, and what baskets!! I have in my mind's eye a very lovely good year one in dark green filled with French fern and maiden hair, from amid which spring lillies of the valley and exquisite pink blooms, and a huge satin bow at the side. Nobody passed without admiring it.

For dinner the fashion is certainly growing of allowing the highly polished table to be seen i it is only polished deal, but those possessed o good old mahogany tables will know how to value them now. Sometimes huge doyleys are placed in front of each guest, or damask and slips go the whole length—which is a much better plan. The dessert, flowers, or whatever is appointed to be on the table is there, and remain from first to last, and when the dessert plates are placed, the slips or doyleys are of course removed and the table left bare. It is a most charming arrangement, but quite enough work for one servant to keep such a table in perfect order. Many flowers and trails of similar are placed about the dessert and bonbons, and the menus for the present moment are held between the dark well-dressed head and black-gloved hands of a card-board figure arranged in evening dress, made of light coloured crinkled paper. These were invented by some American damsels, who have turned their happy thought to very profitable account.

I see the Queen is once more going to spend her spring holiday at Cimiez and will leave England on or about March 8th. Her Majesty will of course be accompanied by Prince Beatrice and her visit is to last five or six weeks. She is feeling a little anxious just now about her favourite niece, the Czarina. She is in very delicate health and anticipates an interesting and happy event in May. For the future peace of the Empire of Russia it is earnestly to be hoped that the forthcoming salute of cannon at the Kremlin may announce the birth of a son. I see that the Queen's christening gift to the little daughter of Lord and Lady Balfour of Burleigh was a very beautiful gold pendant, which studded was with some very fine pearls. On the pendant is engraved in pearls "V. B. I." But what seemed more precious than even the costly gift was the letter which accompanied it, for it was written throughout in the Queen's own hand and couched in the most friendly terms. The name of the lucky little baby is the Hon. Victoria Alexandrina Katherine Bruce. Talking of Royalties I hear a rumour that the Duke of York's mind is still full of "the tumbling and the tossing of the sea," and that he will be the next captain of the Prince George, first class battle-ship, belonging to the Channel Squadron. By the way, I wonder if you read of a very uncomfortable incident that befell the Empress of Germany last week? Some firemen on night duty in the Town Palace in Potsdam, while passing along one of the corridors, could not restrain their curiosity to peep into the State appartments. They opened the door of one room and were gazing with admiring eyes, when, suddenly hearing footsteps approaching they fled into another room. Unfortunately this was the Empress's bedroom, and her Majesty, startled by the noise, cried out for help. The Emperor and the officials rushed in, and the unhappy intruders were at once marched off in custody.

Church Parade was very enjoyable last Sunday; the crowd was never excessive, but it was distinctly smart, and I saw many interesting people. We were all glad to welcome Sir Eyre Massey Shaw, who seemed but little altered notwithstanding his terrible sufferings. He held quite a reception round his Bath chair, amongst which I saw Lord Londesborough, in a long great coat, and with a tiny black spity, his constant companion. There too were Lady Sefton in a black velvet cloak, and Lady Rose Molyneux, both very smart. Mrs. Bradley Martin, in adorable sables, was escorted by Lord and Lady Craven, and Lord Rosslyn walked with Lady Angela Forbes, who had a bright turquoise blue coat over her tailor-cut skirt. Smart mauve costumes confronted me at every turn, amongst the most successful being those worn by Miss Gertrude Kingston, and Miss Moore, who was with Lady Esme Gordon. Mrs. Ransom again donned her curious and close-fitting coat of glittering black sequins, while Miss Pamela Plowden could be noticed in a charming attire of blew, with soft white lace round her pretty throat. Among the men I saw the Dukes of Roxburghe and Manchester, Lord Kimoull, Lord Brayа, Sir George Wombwell Mr. Burdett-Coutts and many others equally well known.

"A girl of 1900" is a new fancy dress I met at a ball a few nights ago. It depicted rather cleverly the various announcements of an up-to-date girl's life. The brown cloth skirt was painted with golf, hockey and bicycling scenes, while the leather border round it was an intimation that the damsel of to-day shares the Englishman's propensity for "killing something." Across the tight-fitting brown cloth back of her bodice was painted a row of books; the names of them were such as to indicate that study and the "higher education" include sciences of which the very names are unknown and incomprehensible to the majority of ignorant society people. These terrible titles were however, partly hidden by the hunting crop strung across from shoulder to waist. The wearer had an extremely high and stiff white linen collar, a man's tie, breast pin, and shirt-front and a check waistcoat with a pack of cards sticking out of one pocket. Her boots were rather like tiny Wellingtons, but the soles were thin and light, in fact suitable for dancing. It was a cleverly thought outdress and attracted a great deal of attention, if not admiration.

A remarkable, and I believe a true story of a wonderful robin comes to us from Hereford. Two ladies (sisters) cultivated the acquaintance of a robin, who at last took to accompanying them in their walks. After a time the sisters went to live at Clifton, and were in great grief at leaving Bobby behind, but although they made great efforts to entice him, he refused to allow himself to be caught. What was their surprise, on their way to Chepston, to see Bobby flying along by the side of the carriage, and their additional astonishment when they saw him perched on the mast of the boat. He accompanied them all the way to Clifton and next morning he was pecking as usual at their window, and when last we heard was pecking and flourishing still. For this pretty little anecdote a Hereford gentleman touches—now I am going to tell you a true dog story,—for which I will not touch. A friend had a dear sweet skye terrier who was loved and petted and stuffed as dear doggies are (and should not be), but there came a sad day when either someone was born, or was married or died—I forget which—any way, owing to the slit and excitement either his luncheon or dinner or tea or supper was forgotten. Now, what did this sagacious doggie do? He did not have recourse to howls or barks, he did not try and seek consolation in the dust heap on pig trough, as a vulgar cur would have done—*No*; he walked to the garden and returned bearing in his mouth a spray of forget-me-not, which he gently laid at his mistress' feet. Now please don't say that you doubt my pretty tale or I shall never tell you another.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

M. BEAUREPAIRE'S RESIGNATION.

MAJOR ESTERHAZY WILL EXPLAIN.

PARIS, JAN. 13.

IT was stated at the Palais de Justice on Friday that there is no such thing in the Dreyfus case as an ultra-secret dossier, the only secret documents in existence being those communicated to the Court of Cassation. Neither, it is declared, is there any letter from the Emperor William to Dreyfus, nor one from the ex-Captain to the Emperor. The Premier and the Ministers of War and Foreign Affairs are not aware that any such letter ever existed, or having existed, was destroyed.

It is formally denied that M. Bard made the remarks attributed to him. The facts are these: M. Bard was charged to inform Picquart that the Court of Cassation could not examine him, and he looked for the ex-Colonel, whom he did not know, in several rooms. While thus engaged, M. Bard entered M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire's apartment, and there found Colonel Picquart, who had to announce his name to M. Bard before the latter could communicate the message with which he was entrusted.

M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire's communication to the "Echo de Paris" is simply astounding. He throws up one of the easiest and most honourable posts of the Judicature and a salary of a thousand a year, which might have gone on indefinitely. Civil appeals to the Court of Cassation are rare. That Court is usually as quiet as Doctors Commons used to be in the time of Dickens. It is under the public eye, or in any way on its mettle. The advocates who plead before it buy the right to do so, and have a monopoly. M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire has reached a time of life when men cease to be fortunate if they plunge into new ventures. He is sixty-four, leads a retired life in a house of his own at Auteuil, and has spent his leisure hours there in writing the history of his time as it forced itself on his observation, and in classifying his papers, which he intends to use as explosives. Nobody can open more cupboards where skeletons are hidden away then this ex-Procurator-General and Judge of Cassation.

M. de Beaurepaire brought out a third statement on Wednesday. It fills two columns of the "Echo de Paris," but could with advantage be condensed into a quarter. Some of his ten charges are puerile, others repitition. The drift is to show that M. Loew's mind from the first was made up, and that Me. Bard and Me. Dumas played into his hands. The former is represented as showing aversion, for the Generals who came as witnesses. Ministers of War were not better treated. Some judges were deeply pained at this. One General was rudely pulled up and heckled. M Loew, after sittings and outside the Palais, held conferences with Me. Leblois and the Dreyfus family. General Chanoine can speak of his manner of examining military witnesses. A bit of gossip in the ten charges is borrowed from the policeman in charge of Picquart. It must be given in French to be valued at its full worth. It is in Charge V

fact it is thought not improbable that the deputies who have given notice of interpellations may prefer to await the results of this inquiry before raising the matter in the tribune.

Mr. Mazeau thinks it would be unfair to the Criminal Chamber to withdraw from it the Dreyfus case if there has been partiality—and he has found no flagrant proofs—the noise made by M. Quesnay de Beraurepaire will serve as a warning. But it is better to do no matter what than to allow the judgment to be robbed of moral weight. What he recommends is to let the Criminal Chamber act as a Judge d Instruction and draw up a report on the whole case of him. He will then name a reporter other than Me. Bard to look into the whole proceedings, and report on them at a sitting where he (Mr. Mazeau would) preside. He is not favourable to the case being tried ever again before the whole Court, which is in itself a little Parliament. There are forty-five Puisne Judges, three Presidents of Chambers and a first President. However, anything rather than a judgment blown upon beforehand, though unjustly. Mazeau professes to have no opinion on the innocence or guilt of Dreyfus. He foresaw that perhaps he might be, in spite of himself, brought into the affair, and so has kept an upen mind. His eyes twinkle when he speaks of M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire's denunciations.

The action of M. Judet against M. Zola for Calumnious denunciation came on Wednesday before the Correctional Chamber. M. Zela brought some time ago an action against the journalist for forging letters to blast the reputation of his father, Francois Zola. This action, which was in criminal law, was dismissed, M. Zola making default. According to the statement by Me Menard, for M. Judot, the alleged letters of Colonel Combes, denouncing Francis Zola to the War Minister, were not forgeries. The strongest of these letters is in the archives of the War Office. M. Cavaignac authorised its seizure for temporary use by Procurator of the Republic. Another letter of mbes, also quoted by M. Judet, had been in the archives of the Prefecture at Constantine, but has disappeared. Me Menard denies reckless calumny of the deceased, Francois Zola. His client, before he published anything, first applied to General Laverdo, whose father had helped the said Francois in 1831, and obtained for him a commission in the Foreign Legion, and whose mother was his cousin. The Public Prosecutor to-day summed up for M. Judet, accepting the letters as authentic. But in point of law that did not matter, as M. Judet only professed to publish copies. M. Zola must have known of his father's misdeeds, which were bruited in Aix, were he spent his youth, by the local journals. The Court did not accept this view. It admitted that in law M. Judet was entitled to damages, but it thought M. Zola had every right to feel aggrieved at the publication of service letters that should have remained hidden in archives. They should have never been communicated to Judet. For these reasons the fine was assessed at 100 francs only, and the damages at 500 francs. The judgment is to be published by order of the Court in two journals only. The cost of publication in each is not to exceed 100 francs. This is a moral satisfactionfor M. Zola.

The "Petit Journal" alleges that more serious incidents than those already revealed have occurred at the Court of Cassation. The paper accuses M. Manau of having taken steps without the knowledge of the Court to get possession of the secret dossier, and charges him with having pronounced in favour of revision, while in his letter to the Minister of Justice he declared that the secret dossier was necessary for him to complete his knowledge and that its communication was refused. The "Petit Journal" also accuses Maitre Moinard (Counsel for Mme. Dreyfus) of having committed an indiscretion in communicating to a Dreyfusard paper some information regarding the secret dossier. The Criminal Section of the Court of Cassation had before it, as a witness, Colonel Du Paty de Clam M. Loew presided. It is announced that M. Mazeau will appoint two Councillors to assist him in the enquiry decided upon yesterday.

In an interview with a representative of the "Echo de Paris," Me Cabanes, counsel for Major Esterhazy is reported to have said that if called before th Court of Cassation Major Esterhazy will explain everything concerning the bordereau and the "Speranza" and "Blanche" telegrams. He will prove that everything he has done since he corresponded with Colonel Schwarzkoppen in 1894 has been seen, known to, and ordered by his superiors. He will reveal everything, with documentary proof for all he says ; but he will not give up the documents he holds. He will also explain how, from 1894 to 1895, he had frequent interviews with the German military attache, to whom he communicated by order of Colonel Sandherr, the then chief of the Secret Intelligence Department, certain insignifiaant documents with the object of obtaining information in return. He will also relate haw he helped to bring about the discovery of Dreyfus's treason by further conversations he had with Colonel Schwarzkoppen, with whom he broke off all relations at he time of the dispatch of the petit bleu to Colonel Picquart. The General Staff knew perfectly well that his relations with Colonel Schwarzkoppen were terminated after the death of Colonel Sandherr, and that there was no reason to renew them again.

The Paris Journal declares that if there did not exist between the military and naval services that spirit of antagonism which has caused us in the past so many difficulties, and which in the future may be a source of the greatest perils, the defence of the Channel, Atlantic, and Mediterranean Coasts, as well as of the Colonies, would be assured in a few weeks. The Government and the Chambers must realise that the hour of hesitation is past, and that what has been done during the past few months is not in proportion to the perils which menace us. The precautions which it remains for us to take are of a purely defensive nature, and could not be considered by any one as a menace. The sooner they are taken the better will they assure the peace which all Frenchman desire to be maintained."

The speech of M. de Baudry d'Asson was the most French of all the orations delivered in the Chamber yesterday. He moved that the whole Court of Cassation should be tried by court-martial. But this is hardly drastic enough. The Republic may not want an Emperor or a King, but a queen of hearts would suit it admirably. "Off with their heads," settles everything.

In the midst of the debate, someone shouted "What about Sedan?" M. de Cassagnac was equal to the occasion. "There are not only military Sedanc," he said, "and when one retires from Fashoda one cannot say much." It is difficult to know what he meant but the remark caused immense uproar. The debate was about Dreyfus.

STRANGER THAN FICTION.

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA SAID TO CONTAIN MANY LIBRARIES.

Here are some of the interesting facts about the Encyclopædia Britannica.

The complete work of twenty-five volumes represents a library of 170 ordinary octave volumes, each illustrated with two full page engraved plates and forty separate illustrations.

Each page of the work contains as much type matter as five pages of an ordinary octavo volume printed in the usual style and type for library use.

Taking the ordinary octavo volume as a basis there are in the Encyclopædia Britannica eighteen volumes of 600 pages each on geography.

On History, eighteen volumes.

On philosophy and Religion, fifteen volumes.

On medicine in its departments, six volumes.

On law, five volumes.

On industrial and applied sciences, twenty volumes.

On mercantile subjects, six volumes.

On agriculture, seven volumes.

On games, music and legends, six volumes.

And libraries on natural history, biography and the fine arts.

Over fifty of its leading articles, on mathematics, history, theology, Physics geography, chemistry, etc: have been printed in separate text books for use in the leading colleges of England and America.

This is the work which is now offered to residents in India at half-price by "The Times" (London). See the advertisement on page (*) of this issue.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

THE BLACKHEATH MEDAL

The first round of nine holes for the Blackheath Scratch Gold Medal was played on Wednesday morning, a handicap for players who are not "scratch" being attached to the competition, as the following results show :—Mr. O. Marshall led for the medal with a scratch score of 42 ; and Mr. R. A. Don for the handicap with a score of 43-3=40.

Conditions were not in favour of good scoring as Bombay's amateur cavalry had possession of one maidan, while cyclists and pedestrians more or less monopolised the other.

Golf is beginning to be a very difficult game to play in Bombay. Not only is the maidan getting more and more worn, but there seem to be a tremendously increasing number of unseemly obstacles to the golfer. Golf is a curious game in so much as a man cannot play his best—supposing he is a player—if he is, being perpetually distracted by cyclists or horsemen or steam-rollers or pedestrians. The game demands a man's whole attention, and if he has to be perpetually waiting for some minutes before he plays each shot, and shouting "fore" at frequent intervals at the top of his voice, he cannot possibly play a good game. More than any game, I know, golf demands extreme care and concentration of mental and muscular force, and unless these can be given to it, the results of play are not and can never be satisfactory. I wish we had a private course and a private club in Bombay as they have in Calcutta.

I am asked to request golfers not to try and play on the ninth green if it involves an almost certain risk of their hitting the tents pitched at the corner. If any accident occurs through a golfer's carelessness, there is a great risk of golf being stopped.

BLACKHEATH MEDAL—FIRST ROUND.

Scratch.		Handicap.	
O Marshall	42	R A Don	43—3 40
E F Nicholson	43	W E Young	46—3 43
R Marshall	44	A Spalding	48—5 44
W Pechey	45	J C Kiddle	48—3 45
P Fischer	46	G K Holland	50—5 45
D MacDonald	47	J E Nixon	50—4 46
J Rodgers	47	D Miller	52—6 47
C H B Boggs	48		

Others 49 or over or made no return.

The competition for the Blackheath Medal concluded yesterday, and Mr. R. Marshall succeeded in scoring his first win on the Bombay links ! by a very creditable return of 85 gross. He also won the handicap, as the appended results show. Mr. O. Marshall, who led the field the previous day was unfortunate in having an attack of fever on him next morning, and so could scarcely be expected to play up to his previous form. The course was considerably lengthened for this competition, and Bogey score would be 84 for the 9 holes.

BLACKHEATH MEDAL.

Scratch.			Handicap.	
R Marshall	85	R Marshall	93—4	81
O Marshall	89	A Spalding	94—10	84
W P Pechey	90	D Miller	95—10	85
Dr MacDonald	92	W E Young	93—6	87
E Nicholson	93	D MacDonald	99—4	95
W E Young	93	R Marshall	93 sc	93
		C E Nixon	97—5	92
		J Engel	103—14	89
		J C Kiddle	95—6	89
		W P Pechey	90 sc	90

Others over 90 or made no returns. Twenty-one entries.

Next week the Calcutta medal will be played for.

—X.

HYDERABAD DISCOVERIES.

IN DEFENCE OF CAPTAIN JOHNSTON.

The purport of Captain Johnston's report upon the specimens of the Haffkine Plague inoculation fluid examined in the laboratory at Hyderabad seems to have been misunderstood in many quarters as an impeachment of the inoculation theory itself. No one who has read the Report itself could think anything of the kind. It seems to be now a generally accepted conclusion amongst the medical profession that plague inoculation serum if scientifically prepared does give perfect imunity from the disease itself. It would appear for instance to be all but conclusively established that animals after being inoculated with the serum in its pure state cannot take the plague even when directly inoculated with the plague virus. There is no inconsistency between holding this view and believing, as the Hyderabad Doctors did, that the fluid at Bombay was not always being scientifically but "commercially" prepared. In consequence of what was said on the subject before the Plague Commission, Captain Johnston was requested to undertake a bacteriological investigation into the matter. Seven bottles of the Haffkine fluid were taken at random from about 50 specimens and submitted to tests which are described in the report. In the result it was found that all the samples examined showed contamination by living micro-organisms, in some cases noxious organisms, for the microbe that was found surviving in one instance was virulent enough to kill a rabbit. The conclusion of Captain Johnston is that the fluid as now served out is undoubtedly "a putrescent organic liquid." This is an imputation not upon the theory of inoculation but on the methods of the laboratory where the fluid is prepared at Bombay. On the other hand on behalf of the laboratory it may be said that it has suddenly been called upon to meet an enormous demand, and that it is inevitable, that where many hands, some of them perhaps half trained, are working under great pressure, the elaborate precautions and perfect cleanliness which are necessary in bacteriological work should fall short of the ideal standard. But it would be better after all to diminish the outturn than to run the risks of sending out fluid that is not above suspicion. A man dead is a man dead, as Moliere's physician observed, and the people of India look at the matter in the same philosophical light : but a man poisoned by his remedy is a very much more serious affair. It disseminates suspicion, generates rumours, disquiets those who have already undergone the process, and may be indirectly the cause of a hundred other deaths, by spreading among the public a disbelief in the efficacy of the protective process and a repugnance to adopt it.—*Pioneer.*

BACK BAY BATH COMPANY LIMITED.

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The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held, yesterday afternoon, at the Bath premises, Mr. I. M. Shields presiding. The following report of the directors for the year ending 31st December, 1898, was submitted to the meeting and taken as read; The directors now beg to submit their report for the period ended 31st December, 1898 together with audited accounts to the same date. In spite of the continuede prevalence of the Bubonic Fever, the attendance of visitors at the Bath shows a most satisfactory increase over those of last year, though still not up to the standard of previous years,—the figures comparing as follows:—1892 11,449 1395 12,386; 1893 11,907; 1890 12,272; 1894 12,190; 1897 3,894; 1898 10,952 The Revenue has recoved somewhat, and the directors hope that now the general public, recognising the absence of all danger in sea bathing, with due moderation, will again patronise the Bath as before. The net profit on the year is Rs. 2,161-31-2, and the directors recommend a dividend of 6 per cent, and that Rs. 554-5-9 be written off building and furniture, bringing the value of the structure to the even figure of Rs. 20,200 and carrying forward Rs. 107-7-5Mr. H. B. Hargrave and Mr A W Seabrook having left India the directors have elected Sir Geo. Cotton to fill one vacancy on the Board of directors, and this requires confirmation, and another Director will have to be elected at the general meeting. Under the Articles of Association Messrs; J. P. Watson and T. A. Bland retire from office as honorary directors and are eligible for re-election, and the directors recommend their re-election accordingly. Resolutions were then passed adopting the report and the several recommendations made therein. Messrs. Cornforth and Company were appointed auditors for the current year. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE TRANSPRORT NUBIA.

The troops expected to arrive at Bombay by the Hired Transport Nubia to-morrow are as follows : 45 officers 13 ladies, 11 children, 7 warrant officers, 1209 non-commissioned officers and men, 30 women and 42 children. If the transport does not reach her moorings by 8 a.m. the debarkation will take place on the day after arrival. The baggage guard and working party, strength 40 officers and 200 men under a field officer, will leave the shipside at 11a.m. in charge of the baggage and the remainder of the troops for shore will move into the barges at 1 p.m. Transhipment to the R. I. M. S. Dalhousie will take place at 2-30 p.m. All the troops will be landed at the Sassoon Dock and will be conveyed to their destination by three troop trains The first train to Deolali with drafts consisting of 5 officers, 301 men 13 women and 17 children of the 1st Battalion Bedford Regiment 2nd Bn K O. Scottish Borderers 2nd Bn Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers and all families of troops proceeding via Deolali, will leave Sassoon Dock at 6 5 p m. and arrives at 4-40 am. The second train to Deolali with drafts, consisting of 5 officer, 293 men, of the 2nd Bn, Connaught Rangers, 2nd Bn. Argyle tutherland Highlanders, and 3rd Bn. Rifle Brigade, starts at 6-35 p. m. and is timed to arrive at 5-45 a. m. the third train with drafts consisting of 5 officers 932 men, 5 women and 5 children, of the 1st Bn. Middlesex Regiment, 2nd-Bn. Durham L. I. and all families of troopps proceeding Via Poona, will start from Sassoon Dock at 7 70 p. m. and arrives at Poona Ghorpuri 6 10 a. m-

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following season reports for the week ending 31st January were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette :—"

Karachi :—River at Kotri on 29th, 3 feet 9½ inches against 3 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Rab crops generally flourishing, but slightly damaged by frost in Dadu, Johi, Sehwan, Ghorabari and Mirpur Batoro talukas. Fodder scarce in Johi. Kotri, Kohistan and Keti Bandar talukas. Cattle in good condition. Prices of food-grains steady.

Shikarpur.—Rabi crops damaged by frost all over the district ; otherwise promising. Rain much needed. Fodder sufficient. Cattle healthy.

Hyderabad—Rabi crops in nine talukas and cotton and tobacco in one taluka damaged by frost. Cattle in fair condition. Fodder sufficient except in Gunl and Tando Bago talukas.

Thar and Parkar.—Rabi crops in fair condition in five talukas. Jambho in Sanghar taluka and rabi crops in Diplo taluka injured by frost. Rabi crops damaged in Mitli taluka by white ants. Fodder sufficient in two talukas ; elsewhere scarce. Cattle in fair condition except in four talukas.

Ahmedabad.—(For the week ending 28th January 1899).—Standing crops in good condition. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of jowari 22 seers, of bajri 17 seers of wheat 12 seers, and of rice, second short, 11 seers 40 tolas per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Standing crops and agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder, supply sufficient Prices stationary.

Kaira.—(For week ending 30th January 1899).—Standing rabi crops in good condition. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food grains stationary.

Broach.—Standing crops in good condition. Cotton picking and reaping of jowari and lang continues Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Surat.—Picking of cotton in progress in Bardoli and Olpad talukas. Standing crops in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient and condition of agricultural stock good. Prices stationary.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 2° cool on 25th, 27th and 28th, 3° cool on 26th, 1 cool on 29th 2° warm on 30th, and 3° warm on 31st. Vapour in air normal throughout the week except on 28th and 29th, when it was defective. Abnormal wind southerly on 26th ; wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—State of rabi crops good. Preparations for the next season in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices steady except at Shahapur, where the price of rice, 2nd sort, has fallen to 10½ seers per rupee.

Kolaba.—Threshing almost completed. Wal crop in good condition. Land being prepared for rab-Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Price of rice at Alibag 12 seers 12 tolas por rupee. Slight fall in price of rice at Uran.

Ratnagiri.—Summer crops in fair condition. Weeding operations in progress. Cutting of grass and branches of trees for rab in progress. Supply of fodder sufficient. No marked fluctuation in prices of food-grains.

Khandesh.—Harvesting of kharif and reaping of rabi crops continue. Preparation of lands for next season in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of wheat and rice slightly fallen and that of bajri slightly risen.

Nasik.—Reaping of kharif crops nearly completed. Standing rabi crops in good condition. Land being prepared for the ensuing season. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. No marked fluctuation in prices.

Ahmednagar.—Threshing of bajri completed Reaping of jowari, gram and tur in progress, Plough ing for the next season in progress. Fodder sufficient Agricultural stock healthy. Average price of principal food-grain 23 seers 44 tolas per rupee.

Poona.—Threshing of kharif crops and reaping of rabi crops in progress except in some parts of the western portion of the district. Standing crops in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient and condition of cattle good. There was a slight rise in the price of bajri in the Maval taluka and in the Mulshi petha and a slight fall in the Indapur and Sirur talukas. Jowari sold cheaper by 9 lbs. per rupee in the Indapur taluka. Prices stationary elsewhere. Average price of jowari 45 lbs., of bajri 39 lbs. and of wheat 33 lbs. per rupee.

Sholapur.—Reaping of rabi crops in progress in parts of all talukas except Sangola. Land being prepared for next season in parts of Sholapur taluka. Fodder sufficient, Agricultural stock in good condition. There is a slight fall in the price of jowari in Sholapur, Bazal and Sangola and rise in Pandharpur. Elsewhere prices stationary. The price of Sholapur jowari is 28 seers 10 chataks.

Satara.—Standing rabi crops in good condition Reaping of rabi crops in progress in some talukas, Fodder supply sufficient, Agricultural stock healthy.

Bijapur.—Reaping of kharif crops completed. Reaping of tur and and rabi crops commenced in some places. Rats still damaging standing wheat crops in some places, Supply of fodder sufficient Agricultural stock in good condition, Average price of food grains 31 seers 11 chataks per rupees.

Belgaum.—Harvesting of gram and wheat crop-begun. Oil seeds and cotton crops in good condition. Condition of agricultural stock good. Average price of jowari 42 lbs. per rupee.

Dharwar.—Standing crops in good condition except in Gadag, where American cotton slightly affected by blight. Wheat crop in Dharwar and Hubli injured by wind. Harvesting of rice and jowari near ly completed. Reaping of wheat commenced, Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Price of jowari 24 seers 3 chataks per rupee.

Kanara.—Sowing operations for second crop almost completed. Weeding commenced in some places in coast talukas. Sugarcane harvest continues. Fodder sufficient, Agricultural stock in good condition.

Rajkot.—Watering of sugarcane, reaping of wheat and cotton-picking in progress. Average price of wheat 15 seers 25 tolas, of bajri 15 seers 10 tolas, of jowari 19 seers 65 tolas and of gram 15 seers 35 tolas per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Cotton picking in progress. Bajri sells at 16 and jowari at 19 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Standing crops in fair condition. Picking of cotton continues, but the crop has suffered from frost in parts of Navsari and Kadi division. Poppy plants in good condition, Agricultural stock in fair condition. Price of bajri 38, of wheat 25, of rice superior 15 and office in ferior 25 lbs. per British rupee.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY THE 2ND OF FEBRUARY, 1899.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in Sind, Rajputana, Central India and at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Rajkot, Ghadechi, Khandwa and Surat, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana, and lowest in the south and the Indus Valley. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are cyclonic in Sind, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles and hour at Bhuj, 15 at Belgaum, 14 at Bombay 12 at Ratnagiri and Bangalore, and 10 at Secunderabad and Nagapatam

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 10° in excess of the normal in Sind and at Lahore, Jhansi, Jeypore, Deesa, Bhuj, Surat, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Karwar and Mangalore, and the minimum as much as from 5° to 10° in excess in Sind and at Deesa, Ratnagiri and Nagapatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Ratnagiri, and the lowest 42s at Sirsa and Cawnpore.

Humidity has increased considerable at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Karachi, Nagpur, Mangalore, Secunderabad and Coimbatore, and the skies are more or less cloudy in many places.

The isobars indicate the existence of a large depression whose centre lies a little to the west-north-west of Jacobabad. The winds in Sind are hence cyclonic, and the temperature, both maximum and minimum, is largely in excess of the normal there. As the disturbance advances south—eastwards, the pressure will further decrease in Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces and the Bombay Presidency, and as the maximum temperature is abnormally high in several places, the weather will remain more or less cloudy over the greater part of the country. Strong squally winds are probable in Sind, Cutch and Rajputana. Conditions are becoming favourable for local rain in Sind, the Punjab, and the North West Provinces.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(By Telegraph.)

SIMLA, Feb. 2,

Thursday : Pressure is unchanged in Persia and the skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature and pressure conditions are both approximately normal in that area. Pressure has fallen rapidly in Baluchistan, Sind and South-West Punjab and a depression is forming in Sind. Pressure is in large defect in Upper Sind, Skies are overcast in Baluchistan, Kashmir, and West and North Punjab and are clouding over in the remainder of North-West India. Light to moderate rain, probable general in character, has fallen in Beluchistar. Quetta reports four tenths and Chaman seven tenths Temperature has increased rapidly in Baluchistan, Sindi and the Punjab and was sixteen degres above the normal at Quetta during past 24 hours and averaged eight degrees in excess in Sind and four degrees in the Punjab and Rajputana. Pressure has risen briskly to rapidly in submontane and hill districts, the Gangetic Plain, Bengal and Assam, and is in moderate to considerable excess in these districts. Pressure and temperature changes are generally small in the Peninsula, and the conditions are practically normal. The weather now depends upon the depression in Sind which has apparently formed in that area. Observations do not as yet indicate whether the disturbance will give rise to secondary depression in North Punjab. The disturbance will probably give light to moderate showers in Baluchistan, the Punjab and Kashmir during the next 36 hours. The warm wave in front of the disturbance is of moderate intensity

M. QUESNAY DE BEAUREPAIRE.

The past career of M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire does not explain this sudden outburst on his part. He is not an obscure man pining for notoriety, but one of the best-known legal personages in France. Only one judicial position, that of First President of the Supreme Court was higher than that which he has held since 1892 and as he is sixty he might be thought to have passed the age when men seek for adventures. Moreover M. de Beaurepaire won his great reputation by his firmness in repressing so far as legal means permitted that Boulanger movement which supplies the nearest modern parallel to the present agitation against reopening the Dreyfus case In the spring of 1889 it became a question whether the Government would crush General Boulanger or be crushed by him. A prosecution was resolved upon, The Procureur General Bouchez, the chief law officer of the Government, refused to draw up an indictment against the General and his chief accomplices, M. Rochefort and M. Dillon. He was promptly replaced by M. de Beaurepaire, who indicted the three conspirators before the Senate sitting as a High Court of Justice and secured their condemnation to imprisonment for life in a fortress. His vigorous action made him a host of enemies. The Boulangist journals abused and insulted him daily for months.

BUT HE WAS NOT SLOW TO REPLY.

Again and again he prosecuted the offending journals, until at length the Court of Appeal put an end to the proceedings. Still he could boast of having played a leading part in suppressing the Boulangist agitation and saving the Republic from a military depotism. Ten years have passed, and now this vigorous defender of the State against the army has gone over to the other side. Writing in the "Echo de Paris," the organ of the War Office, this ex-judge tells his countrymen that he has "suffered perhaps more than his fellow-judges at seeing the truth about a grave military scandal slowly revealed. For he is "a Chauvin, an old soldier," and his feelings are wounded when he perceives judges of his Court "deserting the army in favour of a traitor," M. Bard, being commissioned by his fellow-judges to make a preliminary report on the Dreyfus case, has reported in favour of the prisoner, and subjected the supposed proofs of his guilt to a merciless criticism. M. de Beaurepaire, knowing nothing of those so-called proofs, now informs the world that "M. Bard "has dealt a blow at the law in attacking "the jurisdiction of the courts-martial and "disputing, with respect to the sentence on "Dreyfus, the authority of the *chose jugee.*" M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire knows as well as anyone that the "chose jugee," that is the decision of the Dreyfus court-martial,

MAY BE LAWFULLY REVISED

by the Supreme Court, of which he was a distinguished member. Had a civil action come before him on appeal he would have had no more respect for the "chose jugee" if he differed from the court below, than his colleague M. Bard. But he is willing to overlook elementary facts of this kind now. Ten years ago he he was prosecuting M. Rochefort for trying to set the army above the law. At present he is fighting side by side with M. Rochefort in a precisely similar enterprise. There can be no doubt that his resignation will do serious harm. The French public is in too excited a state not to be influenced by so sensational an event. Observers at a distance may suspect that M. de Beaurepaire is an ambitious man who wants to be on the winning side in case of a revolution and dreams of attaining the Presidency. But many of his countrymen may overlook the personal question and grasp only the fact that the Supreme Court, the last refuge of justice in France, is divided on the Dreyfus question. It is true that M. de Beaurepaire had

ABSOLUTELY NO OFFICIAL CONNECTION WITH THE DREYFUS INQUIRY

that he speaks of it from hearsay, that his opinion that Dreyfus was a traitor is legally worthless. But so eminent a man, holding so exalted a position, would not, many Frenchmen will think, speak lightly about the great question of the day, or impugn beforehand the value of the decision that his former colleagues are soon to pronounce. The advocates of revision will be checked and their opponents encouraged to fresh efforts by M. de Beaurepaire's action. He is not without legal allies, for a Judge at Versailles has just made a similar public protest against the probable action of the Supreme Court. It is no doubt true, as the "Debats" remarks, that both cases result from the practice of appointing judges for political reasons rather than for their knowledge of law and their impartiality. But this affords no consolation. The question is whether the Criminal Section of the Supreme Court will stand firm in its determination to see justice done, despite the detraction of judges, the attacks of a scurrilous press, and the half-veiled threats of the leading generals, and whether the half-hearted Government led by M. Dupuy will give it efficient support at this crisis. If the Court or the Government flinches, the law will cease to be respected in France, and the way will be opened to the revolution so long threatening that distracted country. M. Quesnay De Beaurepaire has made the situation almost intolerable. A few more desertions will bring the ship of State on to the rocks.

THE CENTENARY OF BEET SUGAR.

A Letter to a Vienna paper draws attention to the fact that January 12th was the hundredth anniversary of the creation of the beetroot sugar industry. The text of a short petition, dated January 11, 1799, is given in which Franz Karl Achard, Director of the Royal Prussian Academy of Science lays a Memorandum before his Sovereign, Frederick William III., showing how sugar might be made from beetroot, hitherto used only as fodder, and also submitting samples of the new article. Four days later, on January 15, 1799, the King replied by ordering experiments to be made in all the Provinces on a large scale, and awarding Achard a grant of money for the continuation of his studies on the subject. Sugar at that time, and for a short while afterwards, cost two hundred to three hundred thalers per hundred weight retail, and the consumption of sugar in all Europe, at the end of last century, was between two hundred and two hundred and fifty thousand tons. To-day, four and a-half million tons of beetroot sugar are produced in Europe alone, besides three million tons of cane sugar. Achard, who refused a bribe of two hundred thousand thalers, offered him by the cane sugar interest if he would publish a statement that he had made a mistake, and that beetroot was not adapted for the purposes he proposed, died a poor man, although he was the first practical beet sugar producer in the world. In the same paper a revolution in the beetroot sugar industry by the new electrolytical process which is already adopted in Belgium, Egypt Germany, and elsewhere, is described in detail, and its speedy adoption recommended to manufacture, in Austria-Hungary, lest they should be unable to compete with other countries.

The *Russky Invalid* reports a reorganisation of the Russian special cavalry school which has been decreed lately. The purpose of the school is to facilitate study of various special subjects of which cavalry officers should have knowledge, in relation to horsemanship and horse-training, and to fit a certain number of them to be instructors of swordsmanship, as well as to take selected soldiers of intelligence and good conduct and to train them to assist in the same matters. Certain young Cossack officers also proceed to the school before taking command of sotnias or being advanced to superior ranks. The school also deals with questions of horsemanship and training, endeavouring to improve existing methods, and test innovations either in training or matters of cavalry equipment or arms. The school has five branches, those of officers, riding-masters, the Cossack detachment, training, and horse-shoeing. Under the new rules forty regimental officers of Cavalry of the Guard and the Army, twenty-five Cossack officers, and forty troopers, besides detachments of horse artillery, will enter the school every year. The course begins on October 15, and lasts two years for officers, 10½ months for Cossacks, and 23 months for troopers.

Advice to Mothers !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere. at 1s., 1-3d, per bottle.

"He Ought to be Prosecuted."—The indignant words fell from the lips of a young girl who stood helplessly watching a drunken cabman brutally lashing his horse. It is, indeed, appalling to think how much cruelty goes unpunished in this world. Why are there so many weakly children in alligrades of society ; The explanation is simple. The blame lies with the thoughtlessness and selfishness of parents. While men and women neglect their health they cannot expect to have strong and robust children. Fathers and mothers, be warned in time. Clear your systems of billousness, indigestion, nervousness, and the like ; restore your vigour and your strength by taking Holloway's Pills, the best and safest of family medicines.

WHO WILL BE LIBERAL LEADER ?

PROMINENT LIBERALS AND THEIR QUALIFICATIONS.

"T. P." thus discourses in *M. A. P.* on the many candidates for the Liberal leadership, which has since been filled by Mr. Campbell-Burnner :

"I always know a member of Parliament by his complexion, said a great social leader to me a few days ago. And then she went on to describe the yellow and, at the same time, pallid look which was characteristic of the legislator, especially towards the end of the Session. And herein, the lady suggested one of the first facts that you must grasp in order to understand the mental attitude of the men I am about to discuss. The long hours, the sedentary occupation, the turning of night into day, the close and stuffy atmosphere of Westminster, the large amount of dreary loafing—all these things are calculated to produce a low condition of vitality among members of Parliament. Take them as a body—especially those who have got to the top, I would describe members of Parliament as one of the most uniformly gloomy and disillusioned body of men I know.

THE WANING OF AMBITION.

Apply this fact to the question which is now before the public, namely the choice of the man who will succeed Sir William Harcourt as Liberal leader. You will begin to understand why it is that instead of there being that fierce anxiety to get the place which the outside world might expect, most of the men named shrink from the office with something like terror. Is is because they all belong to the disillusioned race that dwells in Westminster. Ambition is not a thing that survives among the race of Parliamentarians after a certain number of years unless in very exceptional cases. The late Mr. Bradlaugh remained ambitious up to the last hour of his conscious life—strongly, persistently, pathetically ambitious. But Mr. Bradlaugh had a physique of exceptional vigour ; a will of great strength ; an intense desire of appalause and success that used to fill me with constant wonder.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is, I dare say, still as ambitious as ever he was ; but then, again, he is a man of exceptional character. He has a strong will ; a desire for command; and he has concentrated all his thoughts, acts, and lifeonpolitical ambition for a great many years. Sir William Harcourt was ambitious as long as he thought there was a chance of getting the highest prize in the world—that of Prime Minister of the greatest of Empires—but when that ambition was baulked there came disillusion and bitterness, and you see how it has all ended. He is but a poor reader of the human heart who does not hear underneath the frigid and carefully restrained language of his letter to Mr. Morley all the bitter heart-throbs of a man that had devoted himself to one great pursuit ; and had found, after all his years of hard struggle, and triumphs, and service, that it had all come to dust and ashes.

CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

"I suppose," said Campbell-Bannerman to one of his colleagues on the Front Opposition Bench, just before the close of the last Session, "that the public think we are cutting each other's throats to see who shall get in front in October, whereas we'd all be too glad if somebody would come and do the beastly work." And that indicates very clearly the attitude of Campbell-Bannerman to Parliamentary distinction. He can be the leader in succession to Sir William Harcourt if he likes ; there's no dout about that. It only remains for him to take up or to reject the civic crown. And yet everybody has a doubt whether he will accept the position. These doubts are the result, partly of the general causes to which I have already alluded ; partly of the special conditions attaching to Campbell-Bannerman himself. He is essentially a man who likes to take the world easily. Good-naturedly cynical, unconquerably sceptical ; without enthusiasms, without ferocities, he is a little more like the Edinburgh philosopher of the eighteenth century than the pushful Scotchman of to-day.

He seems just the kind of man that would have met Hume every evening, and have joked with him serenely over the supersitions of the common man. It is also characteristic of Campbell-Bannerman's mental attitude that he is one of the greatest readers of the French novel in the House of Commons. The frankness, the lucidity, the gaiety of French literature appeal to his eighteenth century and sceptical nature; it almost makes one remember how close were the ties which once bound together the little northern country and the fair land to which Mary Queen of Scots gave her historic and pathetic farewell.

A QUESTION OF HEALTH.

Immensely rich, Campbell-Bannerman was at one time one of the great hosts of London, one of the best judges of the "cuisine" and the wines. He was never as self-indulgent as people have supposed ; the delight was rather to see other people enjoying themselves than to do so himself. As the years have gone on he has been wise enough to proportion his method of living to his health, and a thin Moselle would now represent most of his banquets. But notwithstanding all this, his health has been far from good. Towards the end of last Session he suffered a good deal from nervous exhaustion, and he had to take a cure at Kissingen, previously to going on to Marienbad, which has been his favourite resort for twenty-five years. If he refuse the leadership, it will be because he dreads the strain of the position, its long hours of attendance, its serious responsibilities, its many worries. These worries might affect him less than most men, for he has an insouciant temperament ; but still, he may shrink at the last moment from the task.

MR. ASQUITH,

After Campbell-Bannerman comes Mr. Asquith in the popular preferences for the position. But it is doubtful whether Mr. Asquith could take up the position. He is not a wealthy man, he has a large family, and he has had to go back to the Bar for the purpose of gaining a profes-ional income. Now, the very first condition of Parliamentary success is that a man should devote himself utterly and entirely to Parliamentary life. "You cannot serve God and Mammon" applies more absolutely to that career than to any other. How can you expect a man who has been in court all day, and who has perhaps, been hard at work from seven or eight o'clock in the morning, to begin a second day's work at half-past three in the evening ? And, therefore, one of two things must occur with Mr. Asquith : either he must give up his profession—which means the loss of four or five thousand pounds a year—and devote himself at once to a life of comparative poverty, or he must go on with his profession, and abandon the dazzling prize of leadership in the House of Commons.

A CONVERSATION WITH MR. GLADSTONE.

A very curious and characteristic conversation took place a couple of years ago at Hawarden between Mr. Gladstone and one of his intimates. They began to discuss the chances and prospects of the different men, who had been his colleagues, of attaining to the leadership. Sir William Harcourt was mentioned. "But you forget," said Mr. Gladstone, with sublime unconsciousness, "that Harcourt is an elderly gentleman." And then the rest of the men were passed in review, with comments too free for me to repeat. Of all the men who had been associated in recent years with Mr. Gladstone, the

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE absence of any representative of the India Office at Victoria Station when the new Bishop of Calcutta took his departure, was the subject of some remark, the more so as Dr. Welldon made a special point of joining in the "send off" to the new Viceroy a short time previously. It is an interesting fact that the two most prominent men who went to bid adieu to the late Headmaster of Harrow were Old Etonians! These were Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, who was cordially thanked by Dr. Welldon for coming and Viscount Peel, who was chatting with Mr. B. L. Cohen, M. P., whose sons are at Harrow, and who was the only member of Parliament present.

That hardly any notice has been taken of the death of Lady Louisa Fortescue shows how people are forgotten when they have lived long in retirement. Mr. Disraeli used to say that there were no parties in London or the country to compare with Lady Louisa Fortescue's at beautiful Dropmore in Buckinghamshire. There politicians of both sides, and literary musical, and artistic folk of eminence, foregathered; while the grounds wereoften lent for picnics and treats to the poor.

Mr. H. E. Duke, the newly-appointed Q.C., is among the numerous men who have gained distinction at the Bar after serving in the ranks of journalism. He was for some time the London correspondent of the "Western Morning News." His rise at the Bar has been rapid, for he was called at Gray's Inn only thirteen years ago. He is a leading member of the Western Circuit, and some fourteen months ago was appointed Recorder of Plymouth, and was entertained by the members of his circuit in honour of the event. Shortly after his admission to the Bar he appeared for one of the defendants in the proceedings that arose out of the disturbances in Trafalgar-square, and he has since appeared in a large numberof important civil and criminal cases, both in London and on the Western Circuit.

M. de Beaurepaire is such a farceur that the French sense of humour has been aroused, and our neighbours seem more disposed to laugh at him than to mingle their tears with his because M. Picquart was regaled with hot grog. M. de Blowitz, in the Times lets himself go against the "irascible deserter" from the Criminal Chamber and its "concrous but shallow accuser": This man, fuming with impatience, irritated by disappointed ambition, hurt by his colleagues' disdain, crouching like a birdcatcher in the thickets of backstairs gossip, collecting and arranging all the tittletattle has, never had the slightest glimmering of the grandeur of the magistracy, the lofty obligations incumbent upon it, the innate and outward dignity which it implies. He has never been anyting but a feuilletonist, and if to-day he enters into journalism by this scandalous door it is because in reality his talent is not of the sort which makes the great real journalist. Apart from those who are absolutely biassed, I meet with no one who is not shocked by the fact that a man in the situation of M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire could quit the Court of Cassation in order to try to vilify it and to sap the foundations of one of the few institutions of which France has still preserved a right to declare herself proud. I have noted this sentiment with profound satisfaction, and it appears to me that now that this final shot haf missed fire the decision of the Court will not be unduly delayed. In fact, M. de Beaurepaire seems not only to be a bad Frenchman, but what M. de Blowitz clearly considers far worse—a bad journalist!

The Duc and Duchesse d'Orleans, who have been entertaining several shooting parties at Wood Norton, near Evesham, are expected to arrive shorly at Brussels for a conference with some of their principal supporters in France, and they will afterwards proceed to Spain on a visit to the Comtesse de Paris, at Villamaurique, her estate in Andalusia.

Miss Ellen Terry gives the following account of an incident during a recent performance of "King Arthur" by the Lyceum Company in America: At the very highest moment of the play (she writes), when the music is swelling high, and the majesty of the scene fascinates everyone, and the scene is getting fuller and fuller of noble knights come to witness the pathetic scene of the parting of King Arthur, Guinevere, and Lancelot—when the excitement is at its height, and all are tearfully bidding farewell to Arthur and Guinevere before starting on their holy quest of the Grail, I turned for a moment, enthralled myself again and again with the sadness of Arthur, the grandeur of the pageantry, the wonderful impressiveness of a most impressive picture: I turned, I say, for a moment, to gaze upon the gallant band of the gallant knights of the Round Table, and saw, to my horror, my amazement, my confusion, that every gallant knight was working his jaws up and down quite vigorously and chewing gum! "Think," adds the distinguished actress, of the despair and high resolve of Guinevere Lancelot, and picture to yourself all those wretched supers—chewing gum!"

Apropos the paragraph relating to a veteran Scottish journalist which appeared recently, it is of interest to learn that Mr. Arthur Guthrie still edits the paper—the Ardrossan Herald—which he established forty-six years ago. Mr. Guthrie is, indeed, the oldest editor in Scotland still actively engaged. Mr. Guthrie, who states that the "Herald" was the first paper issued anywhere in Scotland at a penny, thinks that the best work of a journalist should be achieved after he has passed the age of forty.

The Right Hon. Cecil Rhodes, who has arrived at Southampton by the Union Steamship Company's Briton, is accompanied by several Cape notables—Sir James Sivewright, Sir Charles Metcalfe, Dr Rutherfoord Harris, and Mr. D. C. DeWaal, M. L. A. The latter gentleman, who is Consul-General for the Netherlands at Capetown, comes of an old Afrikander stock, his grand-father and great-grandfather having fought against our troops at the battle of Blaauwberg, in the Cape Colony. Throughout his Parliamentary career he has consistantly supported Mr De Rhodes, though an ardent Protectionist and member of the Bond. Mr. De Waal is related by marriage to Mr. Hofmeyr, and was Mayor of Capetown in 1890.

Lord James of Hereford now has in is gift the Duchy of Lancaster living of Barwick-in-Elmet, near Leeds, which is worth nearly £1,000 a year, with residence. This living has become vacant by the death of Canon Hope, brother and next heir of Sir Alexander Hope, of Craigball and Pinkie, Canon Hope, who was one of the best-known, most popular, and most active clergymen in the diocese of Ripon, had been rector of the parish for forty-six years and his death is sincere and widely lamented throughout the district. He was presented by Mr. Christopher (afterwards known as Mr. Nisbet Hamilton), who was Chancellor of the Duchy in Lord Derby's first Administration.

Sir Francis Reginald Wingate, Royal Artillery, who has for some time past held the appointment of Chief of the Intelligence Department with the troops in Egypt is about to be succeeded by Colonel the Hon. Milo Talbot, Royal Engineers. The latter was Staff Officer in the expedition to Khartoum, has been attached to the Intelligence Department at headquarters in London saw considerable service in 1879 in Afghanistan and took part in the battle of Candahar, as wall as being with Lord Roberts in the famous march to that place. As an all-round officer, he is considered in military circles a very suitable man to take up the position vacated by Sir Francis Wingate.

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An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:

"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support—namely, REAL WORTH."

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Sold by all Chemists.
ALL SUBSTITUTES ARE INFERIOR.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

A Delicious Jelly made in Half a minute by the mere addition of Boiling Water

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

MOIR'S Table-Jelly Powder

IN PINT PACKETS.

FLAVOURS—LEMON, ORANGE, VANILLA, RASPBERRY &c. &c.

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CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Frs. 55,000,000 = £2,000,000

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CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
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BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
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Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
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Opens deposit accounts, allowin interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

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Acting Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,83,900
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	83,83,900

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 1 year 5 per cent. 2 years 5 1-2 per cent., 3 years 6 per cent. per annum.
Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.
PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.
N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Accounts are opened and Receipt issued in the name of "either or survivor."
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.
CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.
INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.
Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
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G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
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BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
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BUILT LIKE A WATCH.

QUALITY.

From its very inception the Sterling has been essentially High-grade, always constructed of the Best, and By the Best, that money could secure.

Our position is Unique. The Sterling has been strictly

ONE GRADE.

At no time have we been Identified with a Cheaper construction.

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The well-known Sterling quality will be strictly maintained in our 1899 models, despite the Reduced selling price.

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Our options cover a larger range than ever before of High-grade Tyres and Saddles.

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CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

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Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD ST., LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON". They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brand, and guaranteed be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
March 18th, 1878.
To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.
This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY" I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character,
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Professor of Chemistry.
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Sold Everywhere, Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal Sold by all Chemists.
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VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

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No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

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For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching, For Inching.

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The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it a undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimple in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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Should be in every house for use in time of sickness and emergency. Thousands have been brought through illness by its timely aid. Made from the finest cattle the world produces, it never varies nor deteriorates in quality however long it is kept, but be sure to buy the Company's signed J. v. Liebig in blue. There are imitations which have not the same flavour and are not so carefully manufactured.

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THE ONLY AWARD **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS** AT CHICAGO, 1893.

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

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Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

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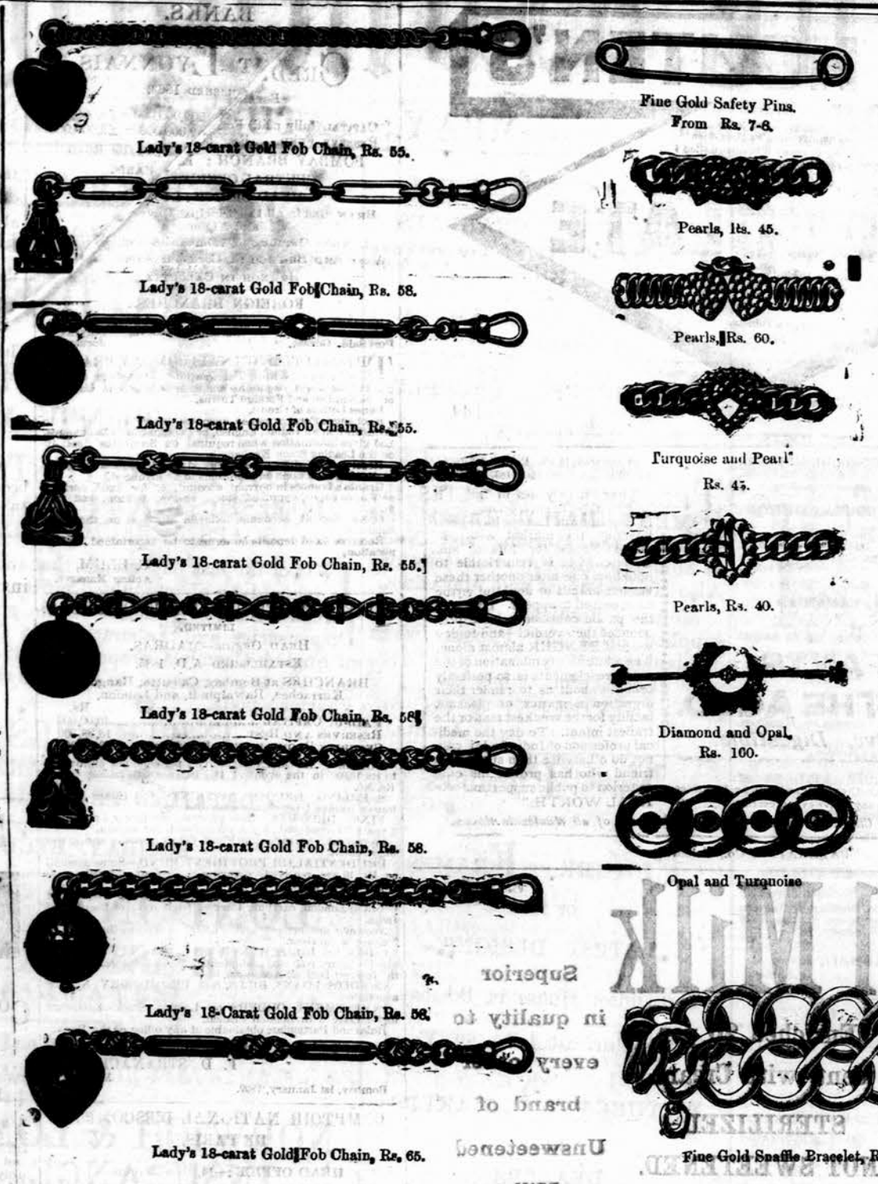
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all over India, and there is no Private or Public House or Establishment whatever, which is not completely or partly illuminated with them. They give satisfaction in every way, the Light being soft and powerful. Don't smoke nor spread out.

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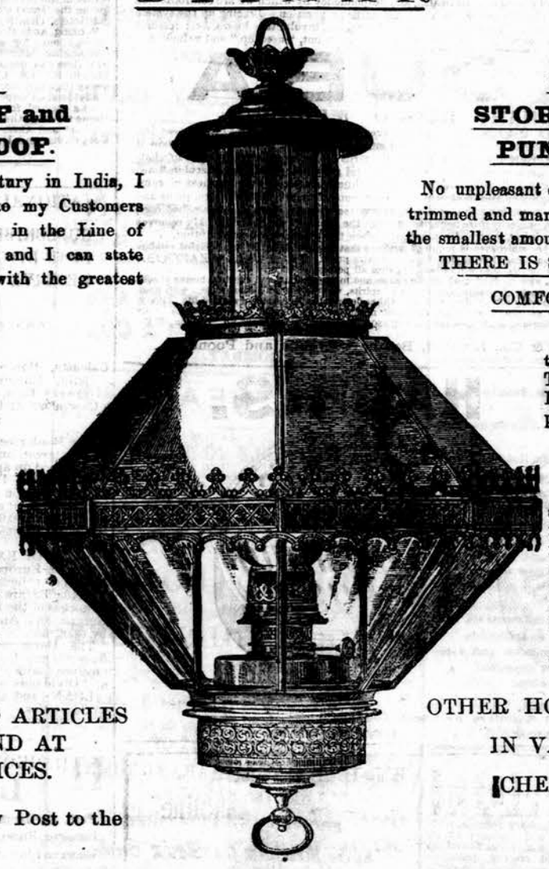

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